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Historical Account of Conway Castle.

(Illustrated by an highly-finished Engraving.)

IT is the remark of a man equally celebrated for his wit and his philosophy, and for a genius at once pious and sublime, that nothing more powerfully affects the imagination, than the spectacle of an ancient and massy structure. These two qualities, greatness and antiquity, are doubtless well adapted to produce these powerful impressions;—the mind is thus at once struck with the consciousness of the greatness of its powers, and the sense of its mortality;—it surveys with pride the production of human industry, and reflects that the massy structure was the work of other centuries;—the builders and generations of its inhabitants have passed away, whilst the mansion still remains. The mind is thus momentarily depressed with the comparison, till it awakens to a sense of its own immortality, by an immediate consequence of its superiority over every thing which is but the work of hands.

Camden, in his Britannia, has given an ample description of the ancient town of Conavium. From the ruins of this town has sprung the present Conway, or Aberconway, by the latter of which names it is called in its immediate neighbourhood. It is situated upon the river Conway, about five miles lower down the river than the ancient Conavium. The memory of the latter is still preserved by a small village, called Kaer Khûn, or Kaer Hen, two Welch words, signifying "The Cold City." The greater part of the town was built by Edward I. in the year 1270, a front stone in some of the oldest houses bearing this date. Its situation in the most northern part of the country was doubtless well suited to the purposes of that monarch in its foundation.

The castle of Conway, or Aberconway, being indifferently called by either name, is of far greater antiquity than the town. It is stated in the records of Wales, as collected by Dr. Howell, the celebrated Welch historian, to have existed about three hundred years before the conquest, and to have been the residence of one of the chief of the Welch princes. However this may be, there is undoubted evidence that it existed before the Conqueror; as it appears that, under the reign of that monarch, it was fortified by one of his barons. This nobleman, Hugh Earl of Chester, gave it the greater part of its present form, the original architecture of this part, being evidently that species of the Gothic which the Norman invasion had improved, if not introduced.

In the wars between England and Wales, and the revolts and incursions of the Welch, the castle of Conway was not unfrequently attacked; and being assaulted and defended with equal vigour, had suffered so much from these almost annual sieges, that it exhibited little less than a heap of ruins in the succeeding reign. Edward I. persuaded of its importance, resolved to rebuild it; and exerted himself in this, as in all his other works, with so much of his characteristic vigour, that the Welch gazed with astonishment,

and could scarcely credit the evidence of their senses, when they beheld the immense Castle of Conway thus suddenly produced. They had long been accustomed to consider Edward as a magician, and they were persuaded that the building of the castle of Conway was effected by supernatural agency. The superstition of the Welch must indeed excite a smile, but it does not exceed belief, that in an age like that of the 12th century, the genius of Edward should meet with the same fate as the learning of Bacon.

In the commencement of the civil wars, under the unfortunate Charles I. Dr. John Williams, Archbishop of York, escaped to the castle of Aberconway, and as the structure was much dilapidated, rebuilt a great part of it, and fortified the whole. Of the English gentry and nobility, the bishops were most remarkable for their fidelity to their sovereign; for whilst the greater part of the House of Lords deserted him through cowardice, and the House of Commons through fanaticism, the Bishops, with a fidelity worthy of their most sacred office, uniformly retained their allegiance.

Of these prelates, no one was more celebrated than Dr. Williams, nor did any part of his conduct better deserve this general praise, than the courage with which he seized, and the vigour with which he defended the castle of Conway. The prelate thus contrived to hold it till the summer of 1645;—he then had the satisfaction to obey the express commands of the king, through his lieutenant Prince Rupert, and delivered it up to Sir John Owen.

Upon the commencement of the following year, the fortune of the king took a less auspicious turn, and Conway castle was surrendered into the hands of the rebellious parliament.

No situation can be more picturesque, or better chosen for the original purpose of the structure, than Conway castle. It is seated upon the side of an hill, at the bottom of which flows the proud stream of the Conway—we say proud, for if it may be permitted us to adopt the figures of the classic writers, and to transfer personal attributes to the greater productions of nature; the banks of no river in the world have been trodden by more illustrious feet than the Conway. Here wandered those early princes, whose unconquered spirit resisted the hitherto victorious Romans—here lived those knights, who in the almost general treason of a kingdom, preserved to the last their faith and loyalty to their pious master. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the Conway falls into the Irish sea, near Conway castle, and that of course its breadth is here very ample. It is said to be, at the foot of the hill upon which the castle is seated, nearly as broad as the Thames at Deptford. Its name is supposed to signify in the Welch, "the chief of rivers;" and it not only produces fish, but pearls, as large and of as good colour, as any in Britain or Ireland. They are found in large black muscles, and are more common in the rivers of Wales, than in England or Scotland.

The castle has still a great appearance of strength. The walls are of a large compass, and defended by thirty-five watch towers. Nothing can exceed the landscape of the town and castle, as seen at a distance;—the port, the ferry over the river Conway into Denbighshire, and the little hills covered with timber on both sides of the bay, give it a picturesque appearance which is not exceeded by any scenery in the island.

Many antiquities are found in the immediate neighbourhood of the castle. About the latter end of the last century, a Roman hypocaust was discovered near the foot of the hill upon which the castle is seated. From several other remains of Roman antiquities, and particularly from several tiles, with the inscription of LEG. X. it has been justly concluded that this was built by the tenth legion. This legion bore the surname of Antoniana, and as appears

pears by our early historians, was stationed near the ancient Conavium. It is well known to have served under Ostorius against the Silures. The tiles above-mentioned are thirteen inches long, five and a half broad, and three quarters of an inch in thickness. They have a hole in the middle about two inches in diameter. Near the same place has likewise been found a round piece of copper, somewhat resembling a cake of bees-wax: it was flat upon one side, and convex upon the other, and in weight about forty pounds. In the middle of the flat side is an oblong square, with an inscription—"Socio-Nats-Romæ." The inscription is supposed to be the merchant's name, or a direction to his correspondent at Rome, to whom he sent his bullion, or rude copper, of which this is believed to be a cast. In the immediate neighbourhood are still many remains of old Roman copper-works.

Nor has the castle been less celebrated by the historic events which have happened in its vicinity. It is related by the Welch historians, that in the the year 880, Anarawd prince of North Wales, gained a memorable victory over Eadred, the Saxon duke of Mercia. In a note to the learned Dr. Howel's History of Wales, this battle is related at some length; as it is a piece of early history not ill authenticated, and is not without reference to our present subject, we present it in an abridgement.

After the death of Roderic the Great, the northern Britons of Stratelwyd and Cumberland, were much infested by the daily incursions of the Danes, Saxons, and Scots, and thus induced to seek more quiet habitations. Under the conduct of one Hobart, they came into North Wales, in the beginning of the reign of Anarawd. Commiserating their distressed condition, this prince gave them the country from Chester to Conway, under the condition that they would expel the Saxons, who had lately seized it. The Britons engaged the Saxons, and necessity giving edge to their valour, expelled them with little difficulty from their usurped possessions. Prince Anarawd gathering together a powerful army, joined the successful Britons, and encamped near Conway, at a place called Kymryd; and at length being attacked in this post by the Duke of Mercia, obtained a complete but bloody victory. The Britons pursued their advantage, and chased the Saxons out of Wales, into Mercia. After this, the northern Britons came back from beyond the river Conway, and repossessed the lands assigned them, between Conway and Chester, and continued for a long time afterwards to enjoy them in peace.

Remarks on the Corruption of the English Language.

MR. EDITOR,

BEING a constant reader, as I need not inform you, an occasional correspondent to your Monthly Register, you will pardon me that I have learned to consider your work as a kind of privileged vent, a kind of common room, where every one is invited to throw off the burthen of their mind. Humanity, even under the mode of a fellow of a college, retired upon a country living, is still of a social principle; and though I am now upwards of seventy miles from Oxford, and above an hundred from the Metropolis, I feel an interest as lively as ever in the opinions of my cotemporaries, and am as unwilling as ever to be forgotten by my friends of the common room, and my club at the Mitre. But this is not a world where the silence and inaction of solitude can expect to excite notice;—the insect must buzz to be perceived. You will pardon me, therefore, that in contributing to your Register I am not wholly without a private purpose; some of my for-

met friends may here recognise me, and learn that their early companion is still alive.

To relieve the *tædium vitæ* which solitude produces, I am in the habit of a regular exchange of visits, and our evenings are, for the most part, consumed in the discussion of the literary subjects of the day. In one of my late conversations with a neighbour of mine, we were led into some remarks upon the gradual depravation of the English language. "This must be imputed," said he, "to two causes, the pursuit of simplicity on the one hand, and the wilful deviation from it on the other. The greater part of it, however, is doubtless to be attributed rather to the latter, than the former cause. Where we have one bad writer from an error upon the side of simplicity, the pursuit of a formal measured style has filled the town with the apes of Johnson; with those whose imitation has reflected something of disrepute upon their great original himself.

I could not but assent to this remark, and my friend immediately enlarged upon it with much copiousness. I intended at first to transmit to you the whole of our dialogue; but as, upon reflection, I remember it to have had the usual abruptness and want of connection of familiar conversation, I think it better to present you with its substance. You will not, therefore, here expect a close and logical essay upon simplicity of style. I remember a witty passage in Cicero, "Clearchus has written a book upon Rhetoric, and with so much art, and so many rules for eloquence, that if a man would wish to be dumb all his life, I would recommend to him the study of Clearchus upon Rhetoric."—I shall not forget this in my present letter.

In an analysis of simplicity, as applied to style, our attention must first be directed to the two great constituents of the character of all style, to the words singly, and to their union in the structure of clauses and sentences. It might be, perhaps, going too far to assert, that the simple style requires words peculiarly its own;—but it is doubtless true, that it rejects, as contrary to its nature, nearly one third of the words which are in the use of the writers of the present day. In general, words of an immediate Latin derivation, such as preserve in their derivative form the peculiar frame of their original, should not be admitted into a simple style; such are the words appropriate, appreciate, approximate, &c. all of which have something in their *literal* frames, if I may so express it, which detracts much from the idea of simplicity.

It is here, however, necessary to mark the limits of this rule. If the simple style rejects words of a Latin origin, as having something in them not suitable to its characteristic ease, it still less admits the barbarisms of conversations, as being equally unsuitable to its grace and purity. Simplicity, indeed, as applied to style, appears to possess the middle point; its extreme upon the one side is the formal of measured composition, and upon the other, those colloquial barbarisms which offend equally against elegance and grammar. So difficult, however, is it in science, as in life, to extend any remark to generality, that even this latter rule is not without its exception. There are circumtances in which the simple style not only admits, but requires the adoption of colloquial terms; there are circumstances in which simplicity must forget her natural grace, and to preserve her full effect, pass into a seeming coarseness. If simplicity of diction be anywhere more peculiarly necessary, we might think it is in comedy, the scenic representation of common life. In nothing, perhaps, do our classic comedies, (I mean those of the Augustan age of our Anne) more excel, and in nothing are our present writers more grossly culpable, than in this point of the simplicity of their dialogue. Let us compare the dialogue of Congreve with that of any modern author:—

"Cynthia,

" Cynthia, let thy beauty gild my crimes, and whatsoever I commit, treachery or deceit, shall be imputed to me as a merit...Treachery, what treachery? Love cancels all the bonds of friendship, and sets men right upon their first foundations."

I have quoted this sentence as an example of an elegant simplicity of diction...Every word is simple, yet every word is pure. It likewise leads us to another remark upon the point we are discussing, that a metaphor never appears to greater advantage than in a simple style. The works of Bacon, and even of Coke upon Lyttleton, are full of the use of words in their metaphorical sense, an art of the most happy effect, as the words are thus at once the most simple and natural, and, by being used in an uncommon and fanciful way, equally elegant as easy.

I proposed to have extended these remarks to greater length, and to have completed my subject; such an extension is necessary, but I fear to trespass beyond those bounds, which the variety requisite in a periodical work can allow to any single subject. I shall reserve what remains therefore to a future purpose.—I have thrown together in this letter some cursory remarks upon the diction suitable to a simple style. I propose upon some future occasion to examine the peculiar frame of sentences which simplicity admits. I am not without hopes, however, that I may be anticipated upon this subject by some of your correspondents.....I should read with pleasure in your Register, an essay upon such of the inversions of words as are contrary to the genius of the English language.

Norwich, May 30, 1803. Your's, &c. E. W.

Enquiry concerning Mr. Fox's History of the Stuarts.

MR. EDITOR,

IT is a well known aphorism of Machiavel, and the Italian politicians, that wars should sometimes be undertaken if for no other purpose at least for that of occupying the minds of the people. Their attention, say they, is thus diverted from their grievances, and domestic oppression, or inconvenience is forgotten in the greater interest which is excited by the vicissitudes of war. From something of a similar cause, though no politician, I am inclined to think that the nobility, and more conspicuous gentry of our country, should seldom discourage a war. In every refined nation is a species of ephemerides or daily pamphlets called newspapers, and that these newspapers should answer the purposes of their employers, it is necessary that they should be daily filled with new intelligence. But it is not every kind of intelligence which will suit the taste of the town. We are formed, as the Roman orator says, to overlook every thing little and to be dazzled and attracted by every thing great. The editors of the newspapers are not without a knowledge of this principle of our nature, and though upon a pinch they will now and then treat the town with an Old Bailey execution, they most usually confine themselves to subjects of greater dignity. The rides, and returns, the bathings and the airings of our sovereign and his amiable family, usually figure in the first column,..the second as frequently begins with an article of greater importance, presenting to the admiring reader a list of the visitors, " and according to the best of their knowledge," an accurate one, at the rout of Lady M. N. or O. One might think this was sufficient. .....Not at all,.....having related events, the editor proceeds to his third head,.....Fashionable Scandal, or Fashionable Conjectures. In a word, instead of the hackneyed mottos, " Solem quis dicere falsum," " Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari," &c. a suitable motto to any of these papers would be, Quicquid agunt homines, nostri est farrago libelli.

It would be necessary, however, to advertise the reader, that the word homines here is a term of excellence as the grammarians call it, and must not be understood as comprehending any other class than that of the World of Fashion. The translation would thus stand....

Of amorous knights and barons bold we sing
Where bathed the queen, with whom rode out the king,
What said the prince, and what her grace replied, &c.

Amongst other assertions, the papers not unfrequently repeat that Mr. Fox is about to produce his promised history of the Stuarts. This is in fact the chief subject of my letter,....to request an answer from some of your correspondents, the literary friends or acquaintance of Mr. Fox, whether there is any foundation for this daily repeated assertion. It is now about two years since I lived in the same neighbourhood with Mr. Fox, near St. Anne's Hill, Chertsey, and though I cannot boast of the honour of his acquaintaince, I was in the habit of daily seeing some of his most intimate and immediate friends. From what I have heard from them I am but little inclined to put any faith in the report that Mr. Fox is about to become an author. I have ever understood that he detests writing with as much ardour as he is attached to reading. Mr. Fox, as I know, never walks without a book in his hand or pocket,....I have seen myself a rather curious instance of this peculiar taste,....the octavo edition of Gibbon with all the ecclesiastical part of the history of that writer torn out by the hands of Mr. Fox himself. In a word sir, I could almost take upon myself to say, that Mr. Fox as little thinks of writing an history of England as Mr. Addington.

If any thing were wanting to convince me of this, it would be the part of our English history which it is asserted Mr. Fox has chosen for historic labours. The history of the Stuarts is of every part of our annals that which appears least adapted to Mr. Fox. I will go still farther, and venture the assertion, that this æra must be wholly barren to the historian of the present age, for so much has been written upon the Stuarts, that it is impossible to add any thing further. Hume began the publication of the History of England with the reigns of the Stuarts, and it appears to have been his original purpose to have stopt there, if success had not encouraged him to enlarge his plan. But however this may be, it is certain that he has related this period more in detail than any other part of his history. Add to this the history of the rebellion by Clarendon, the best and wisest of our historians, and other histories of the same period by writers of great learning, though some prejudice, and I think you will agree with me, that nothing further remains to be said, at least nothing worthy of Mr. Fox. If it be in the power of this gentleman to describe with more eloquence the events and characters of this period,..if the generous courage of Laud, and the whole episcopacy,..if the piety and tempered dignity of the martyr king,—if one or two solitary examples of fidelity amongst the nobles,..if a Falkland or a Clarendon,—if the malice of fanaticism, and presbyterian puritanism against an established church,..if Mr. Fox, I say, can produce these several events in a stronger light than the overflowing genius of Clarendon, let him come forward, and he will perform a task worthy of his genius. But if he intends to come forward with any other purpose,..if he intends to fall in with the clamour of the contemptible philosophers of the day,--if in his ardour for toleration and the test of it he forgets the safety of our national church,--in fine, if he be resolved to prove Laud a bigot, Strafford a rebel to the popular cause, and the great, the good Charles, (great at least in his death), "a weak and superstitious, but well intentioned prince," I hope that Mr. Fox's history of the Stuarts may long, may ever, remain unpublished.

I am, Sir, your's, AN ENGLISHMAN.

Mary-le-bone, June 4, 1803.

Account

Account of the City of Rochester.

MR. EDITOR,

IN some of your last Monthly Registers you have given several topographical articles. As I have received some pleasure from their perusal, I am inclined to judge the taste of others by my own, and thus to conclude that these articles are read with as much pleasure as any others in your Register. I could thus wish that some of your correspondents would favour the public with some more of them, each describing those principal towns in which he lives, or with which he has had an opportunity of becoming acquainted. That I may not be accused of proposing to others what I should be unwilling to do myself, I will here set the example, by giving you some account of the city of Rochester.

I need not say that Rochester was in the time of the Britons named Dourbry; by giving it a Latin termination the Romans called it Durobrevis, and the Saxons denominated it Hroffceaster. Ceaster is evidently derived from Castrum a castle, and when thus used, it generally implies the Romans having had upon the spot a military station; and Heroff is thought to be the name of a Saxon, who was a person of consequence in this quarter. Dour signifying water, and Briva, a passage, obviously points it out to have been a common passage over the Medway, and from its vicinity to the great Watling street, it has been concluded that the Romans pursued this course in their journey from the sea coast to London.

The first object in Rochester which attracts the attention of the traveller is its bridge. There are very ancient manuscripts still extant, one of them in the Saxon language, which mention and describe with exactness a bridge then existing. This bridge is there said to be of wood, of eight arches, and 430 feet in length. From the depth of the water, its constant rapidity, and the shocks of large bodies of ice, this bridge at the end of the fourteenth century was well nigh destroyed; Sir Robert Knowles, and Sir John de Cobham had the generosity to rebuild it of stone at their own expence. It is in length 560 feet, 15 in breadth. It is formed of eleven arches, of which the largest is about forty feet wide. The piers rest upon piles. Ten of them make 190 feet at low water, and the sterlings take up so much of the course, that the tide of flood and ebb is contracted to a narrow channel, little more than half the breadth of the river. The laying the foundation of this fabric in so deep a river must have been an arduous effort, and is much to the reputation of the architect. Before Westminster bridge was erected that of Rochester was allowed to be the finest in England. In 1793 great alterations were made; the bridge was widened from 15 to 27 feet, and the two middle arches thrown into one.

The castle venerable in its ruins is another object which must attract the attention of the traveller. The entrance into the castle area was by a bridge of two arches over a deep dry foss. Upon each side of the portal, part of which still remains, is an angular recess, and over the gate-way a large tower. The Keep or Chief Tower still remains. The coins dug up within the district prove the Romans to have had a station upon the hill, and it has hence been thought that they built the castle. But the records impute it, without any mention of the Romans, to Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, celebrated for his skill in architecture in the reign of William the Conqueror. It is evidently in the Norman style of architecture. The great tower is about seventy feet square, and its walls twelve feet thick. A wall from the bottom to the top divides the keep and its apartments into two, each apartment being thus forty-two by twenty-one. In 1610 this castle was granted by James the First to Sir Antony Weldon of Swanscombe. Walker Weldon, a descendant, sold the timber work a few years ago, and a brewhouse has been since

since erected with it upon the common. The rest of the materials were offered to a London pavior; but finding upon trial the cement so hard, that the expence of separating the stones would amount to more than their value, he declined to purchase them. This essay was made upon the eastern side, where a large chasm shows the effects. The remains, therefore, promise to remain long in their present situation,

In a description of Rochester, it would be unpardonable to pass over its cathedral. Augustine, archbishop of Canterbury, established an episcopal see at Rochester, in the reign of Ethelbert, and about the year 604, built a church for Justus, the first bishop. If any part of this church remained at the conquest, it was soon after taken down, as the present cathedral was, for the greater part, erected by Gundulph. He is said to have finished his plan before his decease Great additions, however, have been made from time to time. On the north side of the door is the statue of King Henry I. and on the south side that of Matilda, his Queen. Henry was present at the dedication of the cathedral, by Archbishop Corboyl, on May 11, 1130. In the years 1742 and 1763, the cathedral was, in several of its parts, much repaired and improved. In 1791, a new organ, built by Green, was erected in the cathedral, and opened by Mr. Banks, the present organist. For fineness of tone, it is said to be unequalled by any in the kingdom, the various stops in the swell, especially the trumpet, are, according to the language of the connoisseurs, uncommonly brilliant.

At the time of the conquest, Rochester was governed by a chief magistrate, styled a Provost, "Præpositus" but was incorporated by Henry II. in 1165. The corporate seal still in use, a curious piece of antiquesculpture, is judged to be coeval with the charter. The privileges granted by Henry, were confined or extended by many of his successors. The last charter was given by Charles I. in 1630. By virtue of this charter, the corporation consists of a mayor, eleven aldermen, twelve common councilmen, a recorder, and a town-clerk. A court of requests was established here in 1782, for the recovery of small debts.

The city sends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen at large, consisting, according to the last poll, of about six hundred. There are two fairs, one upon St. Dunstan's day, the 30th of May, by charter; and the other, by immemorial prescription, upon St. Andrew's day, the 12th of December. Each of these fairs lasts three days. There is a market every Friday, which, from the adjacent country, is well supplied with poultry, and other articles of food. On the last Tuesday of every month, there is a cattle market plentifully stocked.

Rochester is thirty miles from London, it is situated in a pleasant valley, and as there are no stagnant waters, the air is healthy. For a country residence, no town within the same distance from the metropolis can be better suited; provisions are very cheap, and society no where more various, more pleasing, and more accessible. The characteristic hospitality of the men of Kent is here maintained..a good character is a sufficient introduction; the gentleman, or the tradesman retiring upon an affluence acquired by his industry, will find an equally ready reception, and will have no cause to regret that chance or caprice, which first led him to fix his abode in Rochester. House rent is far beneath what might be expected in a town like Rochester. The greater part of the houses have large gardens, equally pleasant, healthy, and convenient. Vegetables are thus in the greatest abundance, and are proportionately cheap. Butchers meat is no less plentiful, and about two-pence less than in the metropolis. In a word, there are few towns in England more pleasant, and where a small fortune can procure more of the comforts of life, than the city of Rochester.

Sir, yours, CIVIS ROFFENSIS.

Dedo-

Discovery of the original Author of the Style of Writing attributed to Swift.

MR. EDITOR,

IT has lately been the employment of many industrious authors, who are unable to establish a literary fame of their own, to undermine that of other writers. The most severe attack against the reputation of an eminent author is comprised in the charge of plagiarism, and it often happens that, as it sometimes is imputed where it does not exist, it often exists where it is not imputed.—Happening lately to take up a book entitled "De Morum Simplicitate, Auctore Frederico Dedekindo," I was somewhat astonished at finding it contained what I believe to be the basis of Swift's Advice to Servants, which has since been imitated in many modern publications.—Plagiarism is very difficult to be brought home to a man, and unless a good case be made out, the imputation should stop altogether. I believe Swift has not once mentioned this author in his works, though a survey of his writings convinces me he had read him with great attention. It will be recollected what an inexhaustible source of plagiarism the neglected volumes of the celebrated Burton afforded to the writers of the last age.—The first wits, indeed, did not disdain to transcribe whole passages from him without acknowledging the obligation, and one of a latter date, Sterne, has been detected despoiling him of his brightest parts. In a future letter I shall give you some specimens of that style, whose origin has been attributed to various writers, in various times and countries, some giving it to Rabelais, and others to Cervantes.—Dedekindus appears from his preface and conclusion to have been a man of great sense, and refined manners: that he is fallen into obscurity is perhaps to be attributed to the few copies of his works of which the world is in possession...His versification has the ease and elegance of Horace...Every critic will discover that he has not the purity of the Augustan age; yet every one will read him with pleasure, who is not too fastidious to be easily pleased. This work, however, has not past unnoticed by those who are eager to supply our own language with foreign treasures. It was translated by a Mr. Bull in 1739, and dedicated very properly to Dean Swift, who first, as the translator says, introduced into these kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, an ironical manner of writing, to the discouragement of vice, ill manners, and folly, and the promotion of virtue, good manners, and good sense. The original contains an apology in the beginning, and another at the end, for the indelicacy into which the author is unavoidably led. The translator lived at a time when such kind of wit met with a patron in every reader. He seems rather to have laboured in expressing fully every gross idea which ought to have been softened, or might have been omitted without injuring the work. The preface and conclusion are improperly past over without any notice by the translator. Upon the whole, the fate of the translation which is at present almost totally unknown, is not to be lamented.

Cambridge, May 27, 1803. I am, &c. C. B.

Enquiry into the justice of Mr. Heron's Assertion, that Mr. Dunning was the Author of the Letters of Junius.

MR. EDITOR,

IF I remember right, I concluded my last letter upon this subject with mentioning, that Mr. Dunning retired from the place of Solicitor General, and from all connection with the ministry at that time existing, in the commencement of the session 1770. It was my purpose in the present letter, to enter

immediately upon the arguments of Mr. Heron, but I think it will not only save me much future trouble, but will collect the subject in a stronger point of view, if I here conclude the sketch of the public life of Mr. Dunning.

The session of 1770, the æra of Mr. Dunning's resignation, and which was immediately followed by that of the Duke of Grafton, obtained a surname, scarcely less ridiculous than that of the Rump Parliament, in the time of Cromwell. The minds of all men were at this time occupied upon the great question of the Middlesex election; and from the numerous petitions upon this subject before the house, and which had been presented to the throne, it was expected that the king's speech would notice it, and that the parliament would follow it up with something of unusual vigour. The astonishment of the popular party may be conceived, when the speech confined itself to a recommendation to parliament, to apply its wisdom to provide the best means of preventing from spreading to any greater extent, the infection which might arise from the distemper then lately broke out amongst the horned cattle. The party papers of the day immediately affixed to this session the ridiculous appellation of the Horned Cattle Session, and the several members were represented in caricatures, which provoked even the most resolute gravity to something of a smile.

Mr. Dunning happened to be in the house whilst the address was moved --he had not as yet resigned his office. An amendment was moved by Mr. Doddeswell, that the proceedings of the house with regard to Mr. Wilkes, should be re-considered. Mr. Dunning seconded this amendment in a spirited speech, and gave in his resignation at a late hour, upon the same night.

From that time to the ministry of the Earl of Shelburne, Mr. Dunning continued in opposition, and was felt, as Mr. Heron says, as a powerful and most galling antagonist. To detail the particulars would, in fact, be to give a history of almost every leading question agitated in parliament during that interval. I must not, however, pass over that part of his public conduct which relates to the American war, as in my future letters I shall have frequent occasion to refer to his sentiments and peculiar expressions, upon this subject.

The first question upon American affairs in which Mr. Dunning particularly distinguished himself, was the celebrated Quebec Bill. In the course of this memorable struggle between constitutional freedom, and ministerial despotism, though he had to contend with the whole phalanx of professional mercenaries, and the whole weight of the treasury bench, he supported and in the opinion of his party, proved, two singular assertions. He proved that the constitution intended to be given by the bill to the people of Canada, was essentially the same in form, and more liable to abuse, than the one they had enjoyed under the crown of France. He asserted, moreover, and supported, it must be confessed, with his usual vigour, that the ecclesiastical establishment granted to them under the idea of mere liberty of conscience, or a permission for the free exercise of their religion, was intended to cheat them out of their civil liberty as British subjects; it was intended, he said, to operate two ways;—first, for the purpose of establishing arbitrary power in that vast extent of country comprised within the limits described in the bill; and secondly, to employ that power, thus modified, and rendered obedient to the will of the possessor, in the overthrow of the liberties of America.

His oppoistion called upon him the joint attack of all the men of the greatest abilities in the house. In his answers to these he discovered a so peculiar bias, (very different, as I shall hereafter prove, to what is visible in Junius) that his party and adversaries sometimes regarded him with equal astonishment.

He

He continued during the whole of the American war, the same peculiar line of opposition. He did not confine himself to strictures upon the temporary measures of the administration—his opposition was general. In the course of it he exhibited a most profound and intimate knowledge of the laws and constitution of his country, a part of his character to which I shall have occasion to refer hereafter. Upon the commencement of every session he so contrived to fathom the future intentions, and most secret purposes of the ministry, as led them occasionally to suspect each other of treachery, and to regard Mr. Dunning with silent wonder. The apparent tendency of the Militia Bill could not escape his discernment, and he discovered, in the earliest stage of the Capture Act, the determined resolution of its secret advisers, and professed conductors, to force America into that open rebellion, which would justify the ministry in calling upon the loyalty of the country to grant them men and money enough to accomplish the great original purpose.

In a word, to conclude this sketch of the public life of Mr. Dunning, his greatest reputation is that of being the most able and most profound lawyer of his time. He was, however, scarcely less distinguished as an orator.—His style of oratory, however, was such as might alone convince Mr. Heron, if he would give a moment's attention, that he was not the author of the Letters of Junius. It is not the flow, the graceful dignity, the attic point of Junius, that must be sought in the oratory of Mr. Dunning—he is only acute, logical, and strong, occasionally profound, (far from a characteristic of Junius), and frequently pregnant with sarcastic wit. But I here forget that the purpose of my present letter is only to conclude the public life of Mr. Dunning.

Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury. Yours, &c. A. B.

The Wellwisher.—No. 2.

E cœlo descendit γνωθι σεαυτον Juv.

IT is generally acknowledged, that vanity is a weakness from which few are exempt: the virtuous man is seldom so thoroughly refined, as not to value himself upon his good qualities; the man of superior endowments too often suffers himself to be elated by the admiration of the crowd; the vicious man is too depraved to be mindful of his faults; and the dunce too stupid to be conscious of his defects. The reader must therefore not be surprised, if he shall hereafter discover, that this is among the failings of "The Wellwisher."

It would be but natural to suppose, that the true object of reading is information; but experience teaches us, that this is not always the end. Indeed, I will not scruple to confess, that I sometimes take up a book myself with a different design. Upon receiving the last number of the Monthly Register, I turned first to the only part with the contents of which I was already acquainted; and I believe I may truly add, that no one perused my little essay with the same pleasure and satisfaction as I did myself. Having gone through it, I derived no little entertainment from imagining what would be said of it. This passage, I flattered myself, would please some, and that, I feared, would give offence to others. In short, every one whose eye should meet the title of "*The Wellwisher,*" was made to pass some judgment or other upon me and my performance. To different persons I assigned different opinions as to my sentiments and my style, but as to my intention, I hoped for the approbation of all.

The most delightful prospect, when it has been long presented to the eye, ceases to please, and is gladly exchanged for less beautiful scenes,

which have not been beheld before. So nothing is more irksome to the mind, than to be kept long to the same employment: variety is always a grateful relief to the fatigue of action. In a short time I became tired of indulging these speculations and surmises, even though I was myself the subject. Willing to accommodate my humour, I resolved that I would digest the thoughts of others, rather than exhaust my own; and with this view took up an old miscellany, which chanced to lie before me. I found that there were many parts of it, which contained much useful instruction, conveyed in the most pleasing manner, and which, with all my vanity, I could not help acknowledging to myself, to be greatly superior to my own performance. This volume containing many different articles, some of these I read, I glanced my eye over others, and several I entirely overlooked. At length, feeling an inclination again to change my employment, I threw the book aside, and reading in its turn gave place to reflection. After ruminating awhile, I found that even those parts of the miscellany which had pleased me most, had left but very little interest behind them in my mind; and that as to many of them, I had not felt myself disposed even to peruse them, much less to give myself any trouble in appreciating their merit, or judging of their authors. It immediately occurred to me, that it was but reasonable to conclude, that the public felt as little concern about the performance of "The Wellwisher," as he did about the productions of others; that of those who had observed the title which he had assumed, though many might have been led on by curiosity through the introductory paragraph, few had, perhaps, had patience to finish his piece, and still fewer the condescension to form any opinion respecting it, or to care whether his design should be continued or abandoned. When I had pursued this train of thought for a short time, I felt myself not a little ashamed of the silly conjectures which I had been forming, and I now could not help considering it as a proof of my weakness, that I had before accounted myself of so much importance.

I must here beg my readers pardon for having said so much of myself. He must, however, do me the justice to acknowledge, that the account which I have been giving of myself is so much to my disadvantage, that it could not possibly have been introduced for the purpose of gratifying my own vanity, and consequently, that I could have no other end in view, but his good. If he ridicules me for having been silly enough to think so much of my own importance, he must, however, allow me to be ingenuous in confessing it.

As variety is, no doubt, as acceptable to my reader as it is to me, instead of exemplifying this failing any further in myself, I will beg leave to do it in a friend of mine, whose vanity is equal to my own, but is discovered in a different way. This gentleman has been for some time captivated by the charms of a young lady, who lives in the same town; but, though he has been particular in his attentions to her, he has never yet made an open declaration of his passion. Her civility to him has never been greater than what the laws of good-breeding require; he has, nevertheless, persuaded himself that he stands well in her opinion. Under this impression, he satisfies himself, that whatever she does has some reference to him. If she accepts or refuses an invitation, it is to please or to mortify him; if she walks alone, it is to afford him an opportunity of addressing her; if she walks in company with any other gentleman, it is to fasten his affection, because the vehemence of desire is always proportionate to the difficulty of obtaining what we wish, and because that which is easily acquired is seldom valued; whether she purchases a new article of dress, gives a penny to a beggar, puts on a smile, or makes a shrewd remark, it is done to recommend herself to him. As he watches her very narrowly, several instances

of her conduct, it is true, surprise him much, and for a moment appear unaccountable; but no sooner has he reflected, and weighed every circumstance maturely, and with that latitude with which the conduct of the fair sex should at all times be interpreted, then every difficulty is removed, and he is convinced that her plan had, as usual, a respect to him; though it was so deeply laid, that he could not at first discover it. Thus her actions sometimes give him unexpected satisfaction, and sometimes produce the most cruel disappointment; but he has repeatedly confessed to me, that upon the whole, chagrin greatly preponderates. This circumstance, however, he constantly imputes to the forward disposition of women, who, he observes, always study to torment their lovers, and whose strange caprice, he adds, is such, that they regularly become more distant, as their admirers become more fond, and more kind as they become more indifferent. The fact, however, is, that my friend, ingenious as he is in his constructions, proceeds entirely upon a mistake: the conduct of the girl is governed entirely by accident, and does not depend at all upon him; to say the truth, he never engages her thoughts. She accepts or refuses an invitation, walks alone, or in company, just according to her convenience; she orders a new bonnet because she is in want of one; she gives alms because an object moves her compassion: she smiles because she is pleased: or makes a smart observation because it occurs to her.

But let not the reader suppose, that this weakness of imagining that we occupy the thoughts of others, is confined to "The Wellwisher" and his friend: many have the same failing, who are neither authors nor lovers. The nobleman pleases himself with the idea, that his grandeur is exciting wonder, and provoking envy, though perhaps when his pomp left the sight of the beholder, the remembrance of it forsook his mind. The beau flatters himself that his company is wanting to the merriment of a tea-table, or a *gala*, where his presence is not missed. The petty statesman enjoys in his closet the admiration and the confidence of the public, when, perhaps, not a single individual regards him. The traveller solaces the wearisomeness of his journey, by imagining that his friends are calculating his stages, and anxiously observing the sky, whilst at the same time he is totally forgotten. And the housewife prides herself that she is held up by husbands to their wives, and by mothers to their daughters, as a pattern of domestic economy, when probably her only admirer is herself.

I scarcely know how to be serious, in attacking an absurdity which has not a single argument to support it. One of the most obvious objections is, that it leads a man to deceive the person whom of all others it should be his study to set right, namely, himself. It subjects us to innumerable vexations, which are known to none but ourselves, and sometimes exposes us to open ridicule. It tends to destroy that humility which is one of the greatest ornaments that the most distinguished character can possess, and which surely ought to be cultivated with diligence by a creature so frail as man. And lastly, it consumes our time, which should be better employed, in a manner productive of neither honour nor advantage.

It is the part of the wise man, instead of imagining the good opinion of the world, to be sedulous in his endeavours to deserve it. Whilst he regulates his conduct by this rule, he is secure. The judgments which others may form of him are beneath his notice, and cannot affect him: if they be just, they cannot but be favourable; if they be false, he has in his own breast an arbiter that vindicates his innocence. If it be his lot to pass through life without attracting public observation, as it was not an object of his wishes, the want of it will not be a subject of his regret.

D.

Criticism on the Attempt to point out some leading Errors in Burke's Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful.

(Inserted in the last Number of the Monthly Register.]

MR. EDITOR.

HAVING read in your last number, a paper, entitled by the writer, an attempt to point out some leading errors in Mr. Burke's treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful, I was induced from the known literary reputation of the author of that treatise, to peruse the observations with some attention. And as I well recollect, upon my reading that work some time past, I was much struck, not only with the ingenuity of its author, but with the general accuracy of his reasoning, I was anxious to ascertain the points in which I had permitted myself to be misled. Your correspondent begins his observations with a general compliment to Mr. Burke, on the good effect that mankind has derived from his political works, but regrets that he cannot extend this eulogium to one of his philosophical productions (meaning the Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful)—which he adds, will not admit of the same general praise. In matters of taste, there will be ground for variety of opinion; but I am much inclined to believe that the writer of the paper in review, will find few that are willing to join in the unqualified censure which he has thought proper to bestow on one of the most elegant philosophical dissertations that has ever issued from the press; and which is equally distinguished for the accuracy of its distinctions, the justness and solidity of its remarks, the felicity of its illustration, and the purity of its style. Whoever is inclined to dispute the truth of this observation, has only to peruse the introductory chapter upon taste, which perhaps displays one of the most beautiful specimens of accurate reasoning and apt illustration that is to be met with in the language. I confess, sir, that I was not a little surprized, and may add chagrined, when I found the writer of this article applying to that work an observation made by the celebrated Dr. Johnson on another occasion;—that he would rather commend it than read it, and attempting to pierce the seven-fold shield of Mr. Burke's literary reputation by a futility of remark, and a captious disposition to controversy, that are scarcely worthy the labour of refuting. The reputation of the author of the Sublime and Beautiful is, however, established on a rock, which while true taste and learning are admired, will not easily be shaken; and which will long remain a proof against all the impotent attacks of prejudice, and the unmeaning censures of mistaken criticism. I proceed, however, to notice some of the errors pointed out by your correspondent. Mr. Burke, he says, defines astonishment to be "that state of the soul in which all its emotions are suspended with some degree of horror," and that the passion "raised by the Sublime is astonishment."—The writer appears here, however, either not to have read Mr. Burke's definition of the Sublime, or not to have understood it—Mr. Burke expressly says, that "the passion caused by the great and the Sublime in Nature, when those causes operate *most powerfully* is astonishment;" and he goes on to add, "that astonishment is the effect of the sublime in the *higher degree*, its *inferior effects* are admiration, reverence, and respect." It is not therefore asserted by our author, that whatever is sublime necessarily occasions astonishment, and the instances adduced by your correspondent in the sentence, God said let there be light and there was light; and the description of fame in Virgil, are not in opposition to, but are rather corroborative of the above definition—neither of the instances alledged present us with the sublime in the *highest* degree, and therefore do not produce any other sensations in the mind than those of *reverence and admiration*, which are, according to Mr. Burke, the *inferior effects produced by the sublime*. It would be perhaps difficult to shew

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any instances of the sublime being produced in the highest degree, that are totally unconnected with terror, and though perhaps the assertion is incorrect, that all terrible objects are sublime it cannot be disputed that those objects which partake in the strongest degree of the sublime, are invariably found connected, and may, indeed, be said to owe their ruling principle to a sentiment excited by them of terror. The awful precipice..the war horse..the sound of thunder..the engagement of armies and the waves of the ocean, are strongly illustrative of this opinion. That clearness of imagery is unnecessary to affect the passions, is an assertion of the author, says your correspondent, in which he is surely mistaken; since nothing he adds, "can move but what gives ideas to the Mind." This is another error pointed out, in which the only defect that appears to me discoverable, is in the judgment of the person who makes the observation, and affords a decisive proof of the propensity that the writer exhibits of attributing that confusion so conspicuous in his own ideas to those of the author, that he thinks proper to censure. As a proof that clearness of imagery is necessary to affect the passions, he inform us, that "nothing can move but what gives ideas to the mind;" be it so;..but the slightest acquaintance with the first principles of logic or of reasoning, would have acquainted your correspondent, that this forms no argument against Mr. Burke's position..he does not contend that it is unnecessary for a sublime object to convey *any ideas* to the mind, but that they need not be *clear or distinct*; for as the ingenious Author himself well observes, it is one thing to make an idea clear, and another to make it affecting to the imagination. Thus, the lines extracted from Virgil, and adduced by the writer:

> Ibant obscuri, sola sub nocte, per umbras,
> Perque domos ditis vacuos, et inania regna.——And again,
> Tres imbri tortos radios, tres nubis aquosæ
> Addiderit———

will scarcely be disputed, to convey *some ideas* of the objects they are intended to represent, though it is equally certain that such ideas are very far from being either *clear or distinct*. The writer concludes his criticism with observing, that there are many other parts, which had he time, and you room, he should be disposed to controvert, but since he has not condescended to point out those parts, I can say nothing in reply to them. In a work of such difficult execution as a philosophical inquiry into the origin of our ideas of the sublime and beautiful; it is not easy to avoid affording room for a difference of opinion, nor am I about to contend that any other is the case with the work that we are now considering. The errors that have been attempted, however, to be pointed out by your correspondent, cannot, I conceive, fairly be considered as such; and do not justify the unmerited censure that he has thought proper to bestow upon the work. I have only to add, Mr. Editor, that if the many errors that your correspondent says he has omitted (for the reasons stated above) to point out, are not of a very different nature from those he has already adduced, neither yourself nor your readers have any reason to lament the motives which have obstructed their insertion in your valuable publication.

Your's, &c. C. P.

London, June 18th.

ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ—*or* College Hours.

No. VII.

MORNING.—AN ODE.

WRITTEN as a College Imposition, the Author being confined to his College.

Scribimus inclusi.———Pers. Sat. 1.

Once more the vernal sun's all-chearing beams,
The fields as with a purple robe adorn,
Thy banks fair Isis, and thy glist'ning streams
All laugh and sing beneath the radiant morn,—
Through the deep groves, I hear the chaunting birds,
And through the clover'd vale the mellow low of heards.

Up mounts the mower from his lowly thatch,
Well pleased the progress of the spring to mark,
The fragrant breath of breezes pure to catch,
And startle from her couch the early lark—
More genuine pleasure soothes his tranquil breast,
Than high-thron'd kings can boast,—in eastern glory drest.

The pensive poet through the greenwood steals
Or treads the willowed marge of murmuring brooks,
Or climbs the steep ascent of airy hills
Or pensive sits beneath a branching oak,
Whence various scenes and prospects wide below,
Still teach his musing mind with fancies high to glow.

But I nor with the day awake to bliss,
Lost are to me the charms of Nature's face,
A blank the beauty of the morning is,
And darkness holds the place of light and grace.
Nor bright the sun nor green the meads appear
Nor colour charms my eye, nor harmony my ear.

For void of gentle grace and manners mild,
With leaden rod stern discipline restrains,
And pedantry, of learned pride the child,
My roving genius binds in gothic chains.
Nor more my muse, by Dullness' wand oppprest,
Can whisper to my soul sweet songs of peace and rest.

Merton Coll. Oxon.

LUCRETIUS ILLEGITIMACY.

NO poet appears to have sunk into more unmerited neglect than the mellifluous, the graceful Lucretius. The philosophy of this poet is indeed ridiculous, and well merits the contempt which has been its lot. But there are other parts of his poem which should redeem him from this long oblivion. ..Such are the proemiums with which he introduces each book. How beautiful are for the first thirty or forty lines of his first book. His thoughts are occasionally equally just, strong, and poetical....How expressive is his representation of the forlorn and deserted state of a bastard whom the Roman law, like that of England, considers only as the "child of chance, the offspring of nobody."...."He is a naked mariner, (says Lucretius), he is cast on shore by shipwreck; forlorn, cold, and comfortless in an unknown land." These are his very words.....I should think it injustice both to the poet and the reader if by any change I should detract any thing from what is so perfectly beautiful. It is no small argument of the merit of this thought, that when stript of the ornaments of a mellifluent versification, and thus exhibited, as it were, in its undress of the most naked simplicity, it is found equally strong and pleasing.

MODERN CREDULITY.

"THERE are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than philosophy ever dreamt of," is a saying which Shakspeare puts in the mouth of his inimitable

inimitable Hamlet. There are assuredly many things, many superstitions, many moral and physical wonders, which however ridiculous they may apparently be, and perhaps really are, have yet a more noble origin, and more specious foundation, than we are inclined to attribute to them ——The general persuasion amongst the sailors of the existence of what they call mermaids, is doubtless justly ridiculed by philosophers, but what will these latter say, when the most liberal and enlightened of the ancients held a similar opinion.——

Desinat in *piscem* mulier formosa superne.————Horace.

Which may be translated by a similar line in Milton.——

Her form was woman to the waist and fair,——
But ended foul in many a scaly fold————Milton. Par. Lost.

What is this but the sailor's mermaid?——It is no answer to say that Horace has only employed it as a poetic image, it is so exactly that of the sailor's mermaid that we cannot but suppose him to have intended that allusion.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI.

IN one of the works of this author is related a story which has been omitted in his life lately published. Poggio himself thus relates it. It is necessary to premise, that the subject of the section in which he has introduced it, is the folly of pursuits, the expence of which is greater than the pleasure produced is worth.

"A physician of Milan, who undertook the cure of madmen, had a pit of water in his house, in which he kept his patients, some up to their knees, some to the girdle, and some to the chin, according to the greater or less degree of madness with which they were affected.——One of the madmen, who was upon the point of his recovery, happening to be standing at the house door, saw a young noble pass with his hawk upon his fist, well mounted, and with the usual equipage of hunting, spaniels, huntsmen, &c. behind him. The madman demanded to what use was all this preparation, and was courteously answered, to kill certain birds. And how much, said the madman, may be the worth of the fowls which you kill in a year. The gentleman replied five or ten crowns. And what, said the madman, may your hawk, spaniels, horses, &c. stand you in within the year. About five thousand crowns, replied the gentleman. Five thousand crowns, replied the madman, and gazing at him a moment with the wild earnestness of an approaching phrenzy, he seized him by the shoulder, and forcing him to the pit, immerged him several times in the water, (the usual practice of his master with his more desperate patients). Having thus ducked him he led him back to the door.——harkye my friend, said he, dismissing him, take my advice, and make all possible haste from this house—— for should our doctor come home he'll drown you but what he'll cure you."

This anecdote, says Poggio, may appear to be invented to enforce my present subject, but I received it from the most satisfactory authority, and there is in it such a mixture of that wildness, and instinctive energy of intellect, so peculiar to madmen in a state of recovery, that I fully believe it to have happened as related.

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

IT was my fortune, a few years ago, to become acquainted with the tutor of Sir William Jones. This gentleman, Mr. Roderick, resided at that time at Watford, in Hertfordshire, in a house which is known by the name of "The Lecture House." It was from him that I first learned to revere the

extraordinary merit of this eminent man. Sir William Jones was educated at Harrow, of which school Mr. Roderic was at that period one of the ushers. From his first entrance into Harrow school, Sir William Jones exhibited his strong and peculiar bent towards classic and oriental learning. From a very weak constitution, and the effects of a fever in his infancy, his eyes were affected with an acrid humour, and during the time he was at Harrow, he was menaced from this cause with the approach of total blindness. It was thus found necessary that he should discontinue reading, but this was a command more easily given than enforced. It was necessary to have recourse to parental authority,—his tutor, accordingly, wrote to the mother of Mr. Jones, and the latter was thus induced to comply. His ardour for learning, however, could but ill endure this intellectual abstinence,—the approach of blindness, now considered as almost certain, could not depress the natural vigor of his mind, and his ingenuity suggested a means of still gratifying his predominant propensity. His weekly allowance was but small, but he contrived out of this pittance to engage one of his companions to read to him. At whatever hour the usher of the house happened to visit his room, he found Mr. Jones and his reader thus occupied. It should be mentioned that Mr. Jones was at this time in his eighteenth year. Without any assistance but that of his grammar and dictionary, he had already attained a knowledge of the Hebrew language, the best, and indeed a sufficient, foundation for oriental learning.—If any thing can add to the esteem, and almost affectionate admiration, with which all good men regard the memory of Sir William Jones, it must be the unusual modesty, and singular candour, which accompanied his profound learning. Speaking of his researches into the records of antiquity, and into the earliest history, traditions, and mythology, of the most ancient people, and the most remote regions, his words are such, as must equally endear him to the christian and the philosopher.—" We cannot deem it, (says he), an inconsiderable advantage that all our historical researches have confirmed the Mosaic accounts of the primitive world, and our testimony upon that subject ought to have greater weight, because though the result of our observations had been wholly different, we should still have published them,—not indeed with equal pleasure, but with equal confidence. Truth is mighty, and whatever may be its consequences, must always prevail.

Sir William Jones' Discourses, Asiatic Researches.

AN INSTANCE OF A HAPPY ILLUSTRATION FROM LORD VERULAM.

A METHOD of argument, or rather illustration, was in use of the writers of the two last centuries, which is now either wholly forgotten, or at least wholly disused. This was their frequent employment of metaphors and comparisons, the images of which being those of common life, and daily occurrence, had the double effect of being equally striking, and equally simple. A passage from Lord Bacon will explain our meaning :—" Pure mathematics do remedy and cure many defects in the wit and faculties intellectual. For if the wit be dull,—they sharpen it,—if too wandering, they fix it,—if too inherent in the sense, they abstract it. So that, as tennis is a game of no use in itself, but of great use in respect as it maketh a quick eye, and a body ready to put itself in all positions; so does it happen in the mathematics,—that use which is collateral and intervenient, is no less worthy than that which is principal and intended."

LITERARY RESEMBLANCE.

IS the following stanza from Gray's celebrated elegy a lawful literary resemblance, or a palpable and unacknowledged translation of the passage of Lucretius here subjoined to it?

For him no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care,
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Gray's Elegy.

Nam jam non domus accipiet te læta, neque uxor
Optima, nec dulces occurrent oscula nati
Præripere, et tacitâ pectus dulcedine tangent.——Lucret.

PATENTS.

THE doctrine of the common law of England, that is to say of natural justice, with regard to inventions may be comprehended in one sentence.—It is the duty of every one to contribute every thing in his power, whether by the efforts of his body or mind, to the general good of society,——and it is the duty of society to give an adequate reward to any extraordinary efforts of its individual members for the public good. Upon this principle rest the whole doctrine of inventions. The following passage from the learned Dr. Sydenham strongly illustrates this subject.——"If any one conceal a method, or a specific medicine, by which a painful or dangerous disorder may be cured, he deserves neither the name of a good citizen nor of a prudent man,——for a good citizen would not keep secret for his own benefit what might be beneficial to mankind, and a prudent man would not preclude himself from the blessing of heaven."

Sydenham Oper. Univers.

MODERN EPIGRAMS.

IT was a saying of the celebrated Dr. South, that it was a work of more ingenuity and labour to write a *true* epigram than an epic poem.——Upon what he founded his opinion he has however left us at a loss. Wit indeed, was in his time at its full growth; and the court of Charles II. was at once a hot-bed of humour and gallantry, and the courtiers were not only able to make love but even sometimes to celebrate the object of their affections.

The Doctor's observation might therefore be true as applied to that age, but it can in no manner extend to the present, as the manufacture of a modern epigram is seldom a task of ingenuity, and indeed the name itself has now descended to bastards and begotten children of poetry called Rebusses and Charades.

We will here shew what a modern epigram is by the example of one on a lady of the name of Gunning.*

The English long had laid aside
The bow and arrow, once their pride,
And Cupid who had ta'en his station
As patron of that glorious nation,
Had feared for Love's subsiding power
Unless he varied with the hour.
But when he'd laid his bow aside
The art was whence to be supplied;
At length his little godship's cunning
Found his best substitute——in *Gunning*.

* This play upon the lady's name is, as most of our readers will remember, not original; it is now, however, versified for the first time.

GENEALOGY.

Lord Viscount Hood.

SAMUEL Lord Viscount Hood is descended from an ancient family in Huntingdonshire; but as the records, being hitherto those of a private family, have not as yet been published by the genealogists, we must here pass them over in the same silence. The father of his Lordship was the Rev. Mr. Hood, vicar first of Butleigh in Somersetshire, and afterwards rector of Thornecombe, in Devonshire. It was in the former of these places that Lord Hood was born. He entered early into the fleet as a midshipman, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in 1754, and to that of a post captain upon the commencement of the seven years' war. He was immediately afterwards advanced to the Vestal frigate, and in the year 1760, to that of the Africa. In 1780 he received a flag, and was second in command under Sir George Rodney.

If such be the list of his professional gradations, that of the rewards which his services have received from royal gratitude, is almost equally ample.—He was created a baronet when the king visited the fleet at Portsmouth, in 1783, and in the month of September in the same year, a baron of the kingdom of Ireland. For his further services at Toulon, &c. during the late French war, he was created a viscount of Great Britain, upon May 28, 1796. His lady was, moreover, created a peeress of Great Britain.—Such are the honours with which the services of this justly celebrated officer have been rewarded, and if the roll were yet longer, it must be confessed that none of these distinctions have been unmerited. It is chiefly to naval eminence, and naval skill, that we must look for the safety of the country. No promotion, therefore, excites less envy, no act of royal favour is regarded with more general consent, than what thus acquits the country of its obligations to its defenders.

It is not, however, to his merit alone that this excellent officer was wholly indebted for his rapid promotion. To assert this would not only be a gross flattery of this nobleman himself, but a still more gross injustice to many others of the same profession, whose inferior rank and comparative obscurity must be imputed to any thing rather than their inferior merit. In the navy, as in other professions, where the professional skill requires no unusual talents, there must be many who are each equally adapted with the other for the highest commands,—one of these must, doubtless, be chosen, but the choice must not be construed as an argument of superior merit, but rather of other concurring causes. Thus the promotion of Mr. Hood must be chiefly imputed to the patronage of Admiral Smith. It was under this admiral that Mr. Hood served the first years of his entrance into the navy, it was under this admiral that, whilst yet a midshipman, he exhibited proofs of gallantry, which recommended him to the attention of this commander, and thus raised him from obscurity to that conspicuous station of his profession, which is all that merit requires in her first efforts. This end accomplished, this point once gained, what remains of the ascent to eminence, is an interval of road neither long nor craggy.

Mr. Hood, under the patronage of the admiral, now become a lieutenant, had shortly another opportunity of exhibiting his characteristic valour. At this period, that of the last war of the reign of George II. the French frigates had obtained a no less merited than singular reputation. The French government appeared persuaded that the English exceeded them in the manœuvres of a general battle, and in the working of the larger ships, whilst in engagement between ship and ship, and in the management of frigates, they flattered themselves that the two nations were nearer upon an equality.

equality. Thus the whole attention of the French admiralty was directed toward their frigates, and as they considered every thing to depend upon the courage and ardour of the captains, they were careful to select them from a class, whose natural pride and sense of honour might animate them to unusual efforts. The commanders were thus, for the greater part, some of the most distinguished of the French nobility. The hopes of the government were not wholly disappointed,—the French frigates were the most useful part of the marine, and by acts of singular valour and activity, excited not only the jealousy of the more powerful part of their fleet, but embarrassed the trade of England in every quarter of the world.

Of these frigates, none had more distinguished itself during the course of the war than the Bellona. Being stationed off Martinico, and under the command of the brave and generous Count *Beauhanoir*, it had much harassed our West Indian and American trade;—it actually occasioned an English squadron to be sent to Martinico. The island was thus attacked and compelled to surrender to the arms of England, and the Bellona with difficulty effected its escape. So celebrated was this frigate under its illustrious commander, that it was amongst the instructions to the officers of the squadron, that they should spare no efforts to take the Bellona. The Bellona, however, escaped the squadron, but its good fortune did not long continue, it fell in with the Vestal, under Captain Hood. The frigates were of equal force, each being of thirty-two guns. The commander of the one was a French nobleman, whose reputation at that period nearly equalled that of Sir Sidney Smith at the present day,—the commander of the other an officer who sought distinction as the most sure means of promotion. The one would fight to preserve his already acquired reputation, and the other was equally animated with a desire to gain a new glory, that of conquering *Beauhanoir*. The ardour of the engagement was such as might be expected from these circumstances. In the language of naval tactics, the ships came instantly to close quarters; the action commenced with equal spirit, and was maintained during four hours with equal ardour. The Bellona was finally compelled to surrender. The generous and martial spirit of George II. rewarded the valour of Captain Hood by an immediate appointment to the command of a ship of the first rate.

The life of an officer during the inaction of peace can furnish little subject for general biography. But the unfortunate war with America so soon followed the peace which terminated that of 1758, that the fleet was scarcely paid off, before it was again manned and commissioned; Capt. Hood resumed his post, and was sent across the Atlantic.

The limits of our Register will not permit us to follow, link by link, the long and splendid chain of the actions of Captain Hood, suffice it to say, that he conducted himself with so much activity upon the American, as upon all his former stations, that the gratitude of his sovereign advanced him to a flag and a baronetage. His skill and valour were equally exhibited in one action of this war.

By the contrivances and personal application of Franklin, the late king of France was induced to become a principal in the American revolt, and thus to foster in his own kingdom, and particularly in the minds of the officers whom he lent to the Americans, that spirit of republicanism and primitive equality, which was so soon to subvert the French monarchy, and to bring himself to the scaffold.

A fleet of twenty-two ships had thus been sent, under the Count de Grasse, to the West Indies—the count arrived at the island of St. Kitt's, and resolved to attack it. He took a most advantageous station—one which was at once suited to his purpose of attack, and of such natural advantages, that no superior force could drive him from it. He was in this situation when

when the fleet of Sir Samuel Hood appeared. Sir Samuel was inferior in force to the Count de Grasse by seven ships of the line. He saw, therefore, that it was impossible to attack him, and that the island was lost, unless the Count should leave his station. To tempt him to this imprudence, Sir Samuel put in practice several manœuvres, and was at length so successful, that the count was induced to quit his anchorage—Sir Samuel, without the delay of a moment, immediately took possession of it. The Count de Grasse perceived, with equal surprise and indignation, the error into which he had been seduced. In the confidence of his superior force, he endeavoured to repair his fault by an immediate attack of the English fleet; but the inequality of ships upon the side of the English was so well overbalanced by the advantages of their newly acquired station, that Sir Samuel maintained his post, and the count was compelled to retreat. It is almost unnecessary to add, that this enterprise occurred in the spring of 1782.

It was about two months after this period, that Lord Rodney saved his country from an intended invasion, by the defeat of the Count de Grasse. In this never-to-be-forgotten action, the country is scarcely less indebted to Sir Samuel Hood, than to Lord Rodney himself. The van, consisting of twelve ships of the line, was led on by Sir Samuel in the Barfleur, of ninety guns. The French admiral struck his colours, not to Lord Rodney, but to Sir Samuel Hood. His conduct throughout the battle, and subsequent pursuit, was such as called forth a spirited approbation from the commander in chief, and so recommended him to the further consideration and liberal gratitude of his sovereign, that he was within a short period afterwards rewarded with an Irish barony, being created Lord Hood of the kingdom of Ireland.

Upon the conclusion of the American war, Lord Hood was persuaded to propose himself in parliament as a representative of the city of Westminster. His reputation, however, was not so great as to prevail over the prejudices of the electors against a candidate so openly countenanced by the court. Lord Hood therefore lost his election, Lord John Townsend being chosen by an unusual majority.

It has always been the object of the court to pursue a kind of unusual policy in the elections for Westminster. As the spirit of stubborn opposition to all its measures is supposed to prevail in this city more than in any other of the kingdom, it has recourse to that sort of refined artifice which deludes the people into the gratification of its views. Thus, to one species of popularity it opposes another; the naval or military hero of the day is pitted against the man of the people, and the victory is often doubtful.

Lord Hood did not succeed as a candidate for Westminster till the new parliament in 1784. His numbers then exceeded those both of Mr. Fox, and Sir Cecil Wray. He was thus elected one of the members of parliament for Westminster, and continued to represent it till his advancement to an English peerage. He was then succeeded by Admiral Gardner, to whom he transferred all his interest.

The peace of Europe was now interrupted by one of the most signal revolutions which the history of the world can produce. The generosity, the regard for the general good of mankind, which has ever distinguished the English as a people, called aloud for a war;—the government listened and complied with the popular voice. Lord Hood, ever ardent and faithful to the cause of his country, eagerly accepted the command of a powerful fleet. According to a plan proposed by Mr. Burke, and the success of which would have been certain, had it been understood by those who were employed in its execution, Lord Hood sailed for Toulon, and took possession of that port. Having held it for some months, it was at length besieged by

by an army of the republicans. From the intrigues of some of the jacobins within the walls, it became at length necessary to abandon the town. The humanity of a British admiral became now no less conspicuous, than upon every former occasion. The brave and generous loyalists within the town, if left behind in this retreat of their protectors, could not have escaped from the rage of the besieging army—already did Freron, Barras, and Roberspiere, the commanders of the besieging army, prepare the list of murder—already had they contrived those means of execution in a mass, which could alone gratify their savage thirst for human blood. In the retreat of the English from Toulon, nothing could be more melancholy to a mind of any feeling, than this spectacle of the unfortunate cavaliers, each hurrying his children, his wife, his parents before him, and having succeeded in putting them into the English boats, appearing doubtful whether he should not himself remain behind;—anxious only for the fate of his family—indifferent as to his own. If the unmerited misfortunes of these sufferers, if the misery of their families, a striking example of the power of fortune, and the conditions of life, might have depressed the minds of the spectators of a scene like this; there was at the same time a greatness of mind, a generous preference of the safety of their friends and families before that of themselves, and a resigned and magnanimous submission to the will of the Supreme Being of nature, which might counteract this effect, and elevate us by the proud conviction, that man is never more great, or more amiable than in a season of misery. Lord Hood appears to have entertained sentiments like these, for his ships retreated loaded with the unfortunate fugitives.

During the remainder of the war, Lord Hood performed many other services, equally, and perhaps more useful to his country, but such as are better suited for subjects of a Naval Chronicle, than general biography. The peace of Amiens restored his lordship, in common with the country, to the enjoyment of a short interval of tranquillity. We have only to add, that the private character of Lord Hood is nothing less estimable than his public.

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Spyve *v.* Topham.

Habendum in Release controlling the Premises of the Grant.—This cause was tried before Graham B. at the last Lincoln assizes, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, with 200l damages, subject to the opinion of this court. It was an action for money had and received by the plaintiff for the defendant's use, to which the latter pleaded the general issue. By an agreement between them on 22d March, 1801, the plaintiff contracted with the defendant for the purchase of certain premises situated in the parish of St. Peter, at Arches, in the city of Lincoln, for the sum of 1600l. and the defendant agreed to make the plaintiff a good title. The sum of 200l. was paid by the plaintiff as part of the purchase-money; but objecting afterwards to the title, he brought this action, to recover the 200l so paid. The plaintiff's objection to the title was occasioned by a conveyance of the said premises made by one Thomas Thickston, the substance of which is as follows:—Indentures of lease and release, dated 23d and 24th March, 1781, the release being of three parts, between R. Thickston (one of the aldermen of Lincoln), of the first part; J. Topham, of Lincoln, druggist, of the second part; and G. Bass, of Winthorp, in the county of Lincoln, a person named in trust for Topham, of the third part. In consideration of 700l. paid by Topham to Thickston, and 10s. mentioned to be paid by Bass, he (Thickston), at Topham's request and

by

by his direction and appointment, did grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm to the said Topham, two messuages and tenements situated as abovementioned, to have and to hold the same unto the said Bass, his heirs and assigns, to the use of such person or persons, and for such estate or estates, as Topham should by any deed appoint during his life, and for the want thereof, to the use of Topham and Bass, and the heirs and assigns of Topham for ever; the estate of Bass being in trust for Topham, his heirs and assigns.—The lease for a year is made between Thickston, of the one part, and Bass, of the other, by which Thickston, in consideration of 5s. paid by Bass, did bargain and sell to him, his executors, &c. all the said premises, to hold the same to the said Bass, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from the day immediately preceding the date of the lease, for a year, at a peppercorn rent; that by virtue of it and of the statute for transferring uses into possession, he, Bass, might be in actual possession of the premises, and thus be enabled to take a grant and release of the reversion and inheritance thereof to him and his heirs, for such uses as should be declared by the said indenture of release. Robert Thickston, before and at the time of making the above indenture of release, was possessed of an estate in fee simple in the said premises, free from all incumbrances. The defendant, the only son and heir-at-law of the J. Topham named therein, has enjoyed undisturbed possession of the premises, under the above indentures, upwards of 20 years. The insertion of the name of J. Topham, as release, instead of G. Bass, in the indenture of 24th March, 1781, was admitted to be the only objection to the defendant's title. The question for the opinion of the court was—whether the defendant could make a good title to a purchaser: if so, a verdict to be entered for the defendant; if not, the verdict for the plaintiff to stand.

Reader, for the plaintiff, said that the only question was—whether the defendant's title was rendered defective by the insertion of Topham's name, as release, in the release, instead of that of Bass, to whom the bargain and sale had before been made. On comparing the two deeds, he said it was impossible to contend that this was not a mere clerical error, as they declared Bass to be a trustee, and that the conveyance was made to him by Topham's direction. It was therefore to be decided, whether the grant, in the deed of release to Topham and his heirs, could be controlled by the subsequent habendum to Bass and his heirs. Lord Ellenborough asked if the words "unto the said J. Topham," &c. which were repugnant to the rest of the deed, might not be rejected as superfluous. If this were done, the objection would be completely removed. But a doubt had arisen upon the case of Bustard *v.* Coulter,* where it was pleaded that a person had sold a moiety of the manor of Ilbury without saying to whom, habendum to W. G. in fee: and it was objected that the bargain and sale was not to any person, and that it was corrected by the habendum, which limited, but could not grant an estate, and that without a grantor or grantee in the premises the deed was void; and the court ruled accordingly.

Smyth, contra, after citing Co. Lit. 7. Shep. Touch. 75. Butler *v.* Elton,† and Erles *v.* Lambert,‡ to shew that a grant is good, even if the name of the grantee be omitted in premises of the deed, provided it be mentioned in the habendum, was interrupted by the court.

Lord Ellenborough, Ch. J.—"The cases mentioned are perfectly satisfactory in authorising a construction in support of the deed, and which, independent of such authorities, would probably have been done, from the reason and good sense of the thing. Per Curiam. Postea to the defendant.

* Cro. Eliz. 903, 4. † Cary's Rep. in Chancery, 122. ‡ All. 41.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF MORRIS AND OTHERS V. ROSSER.

Award on Right to Land, Evidence....At a trial of ejectment for certain messuages and lands in the parish of Swansea and county of Glamorgan at the assizes before Lawrence J. it appeared in evidence on the part of the plaintiff that, in 1799 a prior ejectment having been brought on the demise of the same lessors against the defendant, for part of the premises which were leasehold, the parties agreed to refer the matter to arbitration, in consequence of which the premises were awarded to be given up to Mr. Morris; but being dissatisfied with the award, the defendant made an ineffectual application to this Court to set it aside. He however still kept possession of the premises; upon which the present ejectment was brought. At the trial the defendant offered to produce evidence of his title, which the learned judge rejected considering him precluded by the award from disputing the lessor's title as the parties had engaged to submit to it: whereupon the plaintiff recovered a verdict.

Abbott now moved for a new trial on the ground that the award, although primâ facie evidence was not conclusive, the subject being the freehold and inheritance of land, which according to 1 Rol. Abr. 242. l. 10 and 1 Com. Dig. tit. Arbitrament D. 3. could not be determined by arbitration. But if the award were allowed to be a conclusive evidence of the title it would be an indirect decision on the freehold and inheritance, and though only the judgment of an individual it would be more efficient than a judgment in ejectment which is an act of the Court, and is admitted not to be conclusive.

Per Curiam. The award cannot convey the land; but yet the lessor may by his own agreement preclude himself from disputing the title of the lessor in ejectment. The parties agreed to submit to the award of the person chosen as arbitrator, and this is sufficient to bind them in an action of ejectment.....*Rule refused.*

VETERINARY ART.

OF THE GREASE.

TO treat this disorder with propriety, it should be considered as arising from two distinct causes; a fault or relaxation in the vessels, or a bad disposition of the blood and juices. Swellings in the legs of horses may proceed from a partial stagnation of the blood and juices in the finer vessels, especially as there is a want of proper exercise and muscular compression on the vessels to forward the return of those fluids.

If considered as arising from the above cause, the grease must be treated as a local complaint confined entirely to the parts affected, the blood and juices being yet untainted and in good condition. But when it is an attendant on some other distemper, as the farcy, yellows, dropsy, &c. such diseases must first be cured before the grease can be removed. In the former case, moderate exercise, proper dressing, cleanliness, and external applications will answer the purpose; in the latter, recourse must be had to internal remedies, with proper evacuations.

When a horse's heels are first observed to swell in the stable and to subside with exercise; care should be taken as often as he comes in to wash him very clean with soap-suds, chamber-lye or vinegar and water, which, with proper rubbing, will frequently prevent or remove this complaint. Instead of the above application they may be bathed twice a day with old verjuice, or the following mixture, which will brace the relaxed vessels:—

Take rectified spirit of wine four ounces; dissolve it in half an ounce of camphor: to which add wine-vinegar or old verjuice, six ounces; white vitriol dissolved in a gill of water, one ounce; mix together and shake the phial when used.

If rags dipped in this mixture are rolled on with a proper bandage, for a few days, the swellings will probably soon be removed by this application only, as the bandage will support the vessels till they have recovered their tone. To answer the same purpose, a laced stocking made of strong canvas or coarse cloth, neatly fitted to the part, would be found extremely serviceable.

But if cracks and scratches are observed which ooze and run, let the hair be clipped away, as well to prevent the matter from lodging and becoming stinking and offensive by its stay, as to give room for washing out dirt or gravel, which, if suffered to remain, would greatly aggravate the disorder. If this is the case, or the heels are full of hard scabs, it is necessary to begin the cure with poultices made either of boiled turnips and lard, with a handful of linseed powdered: or oatmeal and rye flour with a little common turpentine and hogs' lard, boiled up with strong beer-grounds or red wine lees. The digestive ointment being applied to the sores for two or three days with either of these poultices over it, will soften them, promote a discharge, unload the vessels, and take down the swelling. They may then be dried up with the following:....

Take white vitriol and burnt alum, of each two ounces; ægyptiacum, one ounce; lime-water, a quart or three pints: wash the sores with a sponge dipped in this mixture three times a day; and apply the common white ointment spread on tow, to an ounce of which may be added two drams of sugar of lead.

When the disease is only local, and requires no internal medicines, this method is generally very successful. But if a horse is full and gross, if his legs are greatly swelled so that his hair starts up, and is, what is sometimes termed pen-feathered, and if there is a copious, fetid discharge from deep, foul sores, great trouble may be expected as these disorders are very obstinate to remove, being frequently occasioned by a poor, dropsical state of the blood, or a general bad disposition in the blood and juices.

In this case, if the horse is full and fleshy, the cure must be begun by bleeding, rowels, and repeated purging; after which diuretic medicines are often given with success. Thus,

Take four ounces of yellow resin, one of sal prunellæ; grind them together with an oiled pestle; add a dram of oil of amber; and give a quart of forge-water every morning fasting, two hours before and after taking, and ride moderately.

As this drink is very disagreeable to some horses, nitre balls are recommended in its stead to be given in the quantity of two ounces a day for a month or six weeks, mixed up with honey or in his feeds. The following may likewise be taken for the same purpose:

Yellow rosin, four ounces; salt of tartar and sal prunellæ, of each two ounces; Venice soap, half a pound; oil of juniper, half an ounce; make into balls of two ounces, and give one every morning.

The legs in this case should be bathed or fomented, in order to produce a perspiration of the stagnant juices, or to thin them, so that they may circulate freely. For this purpose foment twice a day with the following mixture in which a handful or two of wood-ashes have been boiled:

Take vinegar one pint, camphorated spirit of wine four ounces, white vitriol dissolved in a little water, two drams.

Then

Then apply the above poultices on the following till the swelling has subsided, when the sores may be dressed with the green ointment till they are properly digested and then dried up with the water and ointment above recommended.

Take honey, one pound; turpentine, six ounces; incorporate with a spoon; and add of the meal of fenugreek and linseed, each four ounces; boil in three quarts of red wine lees to the consistence of a poultice; to which add when taken from the fire, two ounces of camphor in powder; spread it on thick cloths, and apply warm to the legs, securing it with a strong roller.

If the sores are very foul, dress them with two parts of the wound-ointment and one of Ægyptiacum; and apply the following, spread on thick cloths and rolled on.

Take of black soap, one pound; honey, half a pound; burnt alum, four ounces; verdigrease powdered, two ounces; wheat flour a sufficient quantity.

If the diuretic balls should not succeed, they must be changed for mercurial and antimonial alteratives. If a horse could be turned out into a field where there is a hovel or shed to run to at pleasure, it would greatly facilitate the cure, and indeed in general effect it alone. However, if this cannot be complied with, let him be turned out in the day-time. If he is not turned out at all, a large and convenient stall is absolutely necessary with good dressing and care.

The last thing we shall recommend is to oblige a horse to lie down in the stable. This is doubtless of the utmost consequence, as it will not a little contribute to the removal and cure of this disorder; for by only changing the position of his legs a freer circulation would be obtained and the swelling taken down; whereas in general it is greatly aggravated by the obstinacy of the animal, which refuses to lie down at all, from the pain it gives to bend his legs. The stiffness and swelling are consequently encreased, till the distended vessels are obliged to give way, and, by bursting, discharge the fluids which should circulate through them.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

Summary Recapitulation of the Causes of the War.....War commenced.....Proposed Mediation of Russia.....State of the Continental Powers.....War against Holland.....French seize Hanover.....Justice of the Case considered.——State of Hamburgh.——The Elbe and Weser shut up against British Commodities.

FROM the moment that his majesty's declaration was made public, war was considered as commenced. The causes of the rupture, though many were stated, were summed up more immediately in the demand of the English government to retain Malta, as a security against the avowed designs of France upon Egypt. The king's declaration was no sooner made public, than a diversity of opinion was entertained upon the necessity of the war, and by some it was held, that it would be prudent even yet to temporise, whilst others more reasonably complained that we had been too long passive: none however seemed disposed to question the ambitious views of the French, and all must thus be considered as justifying the conduct of Great Britain, whilst the only difference of opinion respected the season and method of interference. Those who supported the present administration held language of this substance.——The peace of Amiens, said they, must be considered as violated by France, first, from her unjust subjugation of the Batavian republic, the assumption of the Italian presidency by her chief ma-

gistrate, and the oppression of the Swiss cantons;..and secondly, from the mission of Sebastiani, by which an open declaration was made, the moment the British garrison should relinquish Malta, to seize upon Egypt,..in despite of the most solemn articles in the Treaty of Amiens, and the guarantee of its independence to the porte.

To these causes of hostility which were classed under the head of foreign aggressions were added others of a domestic nature; such as the employment of men, in the character of spies, under the name of commercial agents, and the insults which were daily offered to the king of Great Britain in the Official Journal of France:—That England, they argued, was desirous to maintain the treaty of Amiens was evident from every act of her government,—Malta she was willing to resign, provided the conditions of resigning it were fulfilled, and a suitable guarantee procured; but it being impossible to obtain the last, and the intrigues of France having changed the conditions and capacity of the different orders of the knights of Saint John, destroying some by confiscating their property, and compelling other powers to do the same, and thus violating the independence of all, the island could not be restored to that order to which England had covenanted to surrender it.—Accusations of less importance were subjoined, and upon the whole a strong case was made out by the ministers.

Now then, that all the resources of the nation were to be called forth to combat against our implacable enemy, it became necessary to look forward to those means which would best ensure success to the contest.—The pulse of the continental power was first to be felt, since, by their co-operations, France could only be attacked with any imminent hazard to her safety.—Ministers it appeared had reconnoitered the several powers of the continent in an early period of the discussions with France.

When Switzerland, in contempt of three solemn treaties, had been overwhelmed by the French armies, a constitution forced upon her, and all freedom in her external relations taken away, she had applied to England to amend her condition either by remonstrance with France, or by affording to the Swiss themselves the means of resistance.....England immediately dispatched envoys to the several Courts of Europe.—Austria was found sick and feeble, and, though not well affected to France, desirous of a longer respite..exhausted by her former struggles she represented herself as unable to renew them, and the pacific counsels of the archduke Charles predominating in her cabinet, she rather ungracefully, than otherwise, turned a deaf ear to all entreaty.

It was, indeed, to be considered that Austria had suffered much by the late war, but it was doubtful whether what she had most complained of had not been sufficiently compensated. The imperial body had, in truth, been torn limb from limb, and parcelled out without much just distribution to such, as incurring no loss, could maintain no claim to a share; but if it were asked how Austria had been curtailed, an enquiry might abate, somewhat of our pity towards her.

Instead of her northern possessions in Italy and the Milanese, she had gotten by exchange a greater part of the eastern territories on the coast of Dalmatia. Venice, with its rich revenues and mercantile sources, was accorded to her, and nothing but the want of policy or prudence could defeat the advantages of these changes. The possession of Switzerland, and the northern parts of Italy destroyed indeed her rivalship of France, but the system of indemnities had undoubtedly left her richer, though it had diminished her glory and security. But by whatever motives she was actuated, she refused all hostile concurrence in the cause of Switzerland; and England, wielding no other arms than the pointless shafts of remonstrances, she got no other effects from them than an uncourteous denial.

With

With the exception of Malta, England had now given up all the conquests of the last war, and France growing more insolent from the course in which she was permitted to proceed by the other continental powers demanded its instant evacuation. This being refused, war may be considered as commenced on this point.

The short time which has elapsed since the rupture cannot be expected to furnish much matter worth relating; the nation is at present employed in concentrating its forces, occupied rather with preparations for victories than in gaining them.

Upon the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens it had been the policy of government to keep up an immense force both military and naval. Those who trusted most to this treaty, regarded it rather as experimental than otherwise,—as a respite between two gladiators in order to gain breath to renew the battle, rather than a termination of the contest.——A peace made without friendship was necessarily to be interrupted by perfidy. This treaty was the root of numberless contentions;——a quarrel so ill patched up, that the seconds had scarcely left the ground when the combatants engaged again. The peace continued us therefore in the possession of prompt and effective power, and war required but small additions.

What these were, and the means proposed for a vigorous contest will be seen in our next chapter.

The first measure advised by those who wished us to temporise with France was to court the mediation of Russia.——It was said that this power was willing to conciliate, and that she only waited for the application. It did not, however, appear so evident that such was the disposition of this court, in which a dexterity of intrigue had procured the predominance of French politics, and an incurable jealousy of British commerce had left little room for friendship or good will. It could not, indeed, be supposed that government had neglected to sound Russia, whom it found extremely tender on the point of Malta, and reluctant in the office of guarantee. The pacific temper of the emperor was generally known, and it was undoubted that he would willingly see the two countries at peace; but with this moderation of passion was a sort of sluggish and narrow policy, which taught him to consider things which did not very closely concern his interest, as unworthy of any great exertions. Russia was now the most formidable and independent power of Europe; she was in a condition to prescribe authoritatively both to France and England, since her friendship would give no less a superiority in the contest to the one, than her enmity an inequality to the other. Had Russia, therefore, offered her mediation, it is certain it would have been accepted; but it was doubtful whether she was so inclined, and to remit our exertions from the expectations of it, would have been to consume the spirit of the people by damping it with hopes of peace, when it was necessary that every sinew should be braced for war. One thing was certain; Russia would not be our ally, and the remaining northern powers had a distinct interest. Prussia cared not what became of the continent, as the depression of the emperor paved the way to her own exaltation, and Sweden and Denmark desired to be neutral, neither considerable by their friendship to one party, nor formidable by their enmity to the other. The king of Naples, however, might be reckoned upon as an ally, but as one who clung to us for assistance, and embarrassed rather than helped us, and the wretched Sardinia was the tennis ball of fortune, the pensioner of France, if the whim were uppermost, or her enemy, if the stream ran against her.—Portugal, with a suffering fidelity, was still ours, but even this generosity was useless to her, and unserviceable to us; had she been any one's else her chance of safety had been better.—France threatened Spain; and Spain threatened Portugal, and England could secure her against neither.

Such was the state of Europe in the last month with regard to our prospect

of

of allies. Since, therefore, we could obtain none to join us, it was necessary to look to those allied powers whom the enemy had combined against us...Holland and France were considered the same...war was therefore declared against the Dutch—a note was presented by Mr. Liston to the minister at the Hague, stating the desire of his Britannic majesty to consider Holland as neutral; but being unable to fulfil the request from her subjection to France, though inclination was not wanting, letters of marque were issued against her ships, and our ambassador departed.—Spain, it is supposed, cannot preserve her neutrality, and must therefore be considered as an enemy.

We have now given a statement of the foreign interest and connections of both contending powers; the little we have to relate of their warlike operations shall conclude this chapter.

On the part of England nothing very vigorous or decisive seems yet proposed.—Our fleets are manning, our dock-yards ring with hammers, our admiralty is crowded, and now and then are sent in a few merchantmen or corvettes.—But the war, it is hoped, will soon take a more lofty character, and expeditions be fitted out for the re conquest of the ceded islands. The plunder of a few merchants, the seizure of a rum puncheon or a sugar cask will not appease the military thirst of England; nor indeed will the re-capture of the West-India islands be effectual to the great ends we have in view. The first hostile measures of the French have been to seize Hanover. A hope was entertained that the powers of the continent, particularly Russia, would have interfered to prevent it; but though there are still rumours that the court of Petersburgh intends to remonstrate on this occasion, nothing has yet transpired upon which to build a reasonable hope. The seizure of Hanover undoubtedly distresses the present system of the German indemnities, but this seems a question for the continental powers, and if they choose not to interfere, we must suppose them not aggrieved. It has been said, that the seizure of Hanover is an act of unprincipled hostility. The treaty of Luneville is supposed still to remain in force, which comprehended Hanover as well as the rest of Germany. The king of Great Britain as an elector was a party to this treaty, which is not dissolved, though the peace of Amiens is.———Upon these grounds the king of England issued a proclamation, stating, that he expected his Hanoverian dominions to remain undisturbed. This hope was soon defeated; the French collected an army, the command of which was given to General Mortier, and Hanover was immediately occupied.

But though, in the opinion of some politicians, the French are considered not unjustifiable, according to the rights of war, in seizing Hanover, yet we cannot but regard their conduct as violent and unprincipled if, as it is expected, they compel Hamburgh to forfeit its neutrality, and starve its peaceful body of merchants. The shutting up of the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser would be an insult likewise to the German powers; for though France has in view the destruction of our commerce, yet as it cannot be done without injuring them as well as us, she cannot be justified in doing it, unless both were alike her enemies.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

State of Parties; Address to his Majesty; Proposed Mediation of Russia; Augmentation of the Regulars and Militia; Vote of Censure moved by Earl Fitzwilliam in the House of Lords negatived; Mr. Patten's Motion in the Commons negatived by a large Majority; Mr. Pitt declares himself; Budget; Loan; Taxes; &c. Measures for Arming the Nation.

THE parties which now divide the state are the Pitt and Grenville, the present administration, and the old opposition. The first was averse from the treaty of Amiens as degrading the national honour by exorbitant concessions,

sions, the second built their power and popularity on having made it, and the third supported its maintenance. When a rupture therefore was announced, and the usual address moved to his majesty, a sharp debate took place, and the objects and necessity of the war were explained in a brilliant speech by Mr. Pitt. It was recommended to the House to separate the question of approbation to the ministers, in the conduct of the negotiation, from that which was to determine upon the necessity of the rupture: it was thus evident that the ministers desired an unanimous vote on the question of the justice of the present war, reserving the condemnation or approval of their conduct to a future time. This design of ministers was opposed by the old opposition though supported by the party which was more hostile to them. The Grenvilles were desirous of a war with France because originally inimical to the peace, but were not very well affected to the ministers who had supplanted themselves: whilst the opposition headed by Mr. Fox recommended that the negotiation should still be kept open, and insisted that the pretences for renewing the war were futile and contradictory. The address however was carried by a very large majority in both houses of parliament, and the nation became pledged to the most vigorous exertions. The object of a rupture with France being now accomplished, the party of the ex-ministry carried their hopes still higher, and considered themselves as most capable of conducting the war from the evidences they had given of sufficiency in the last. Mr. Pitt, who had not spoken so openly as many of his friends, and whose long absence from parliament had been dictated by policy, for it was understood that he had chosen a retreat in order to reconnoitre the changes of circumstances, and keep his vote in trim for all events, came now decidedly over to his former friends, who had maintained a constant skirmish with the present ministers, and again put their old leader at the head of their ranks. Mr. Pitt it was well known had nominated Mr. Addington and his party, convinced that a time of peace called for no exertions but such as they were equal to; but persuaded nevertheless that the storm which had abated would soon rage again, the waters again be out, and the accustomed pilot invited back to the steerage. He believed, probably, that gratitude would induce a party to resign which owed its elevation to himself, and that satisfied with the transitory honours they had obtained, they would retire from situations which he never intended them to hold in times of difficulty and danger. But very different were the sentiments of that party; they looked upon their tenure as held under no such conditions; it had been given to them clogged with a war, and they did not think it justice to themselves, when they had cleared it of the incumbrance, to return it unconditionally into the hands from which they had received it. They had moreover fixed themselves in popularity by the treaty of Amiens badly as it had turned out, and had obtained the support of the old opposition, in those questions, in which they came in collision with the *new*, from the incurable enmity of that party against the men who had formerly supplanted them.

It was generally believed that overtures had been made by Mr. Addington for an union with Mr. Pitt, before the conduct of the latter had been decided in favour of his former friends; it is believed, likewise, that Mr. Pitt refused all co-operation unless the Grenvilles were admitted; the condition was refused and the treaty went off. From this time Mr. Pitt cemented his union with his old confederates, and of consequence withdrew from Mr. Addington.

War was no sooner sanctioned by parliament in the address to his majesty than Mr. Fox made a motion for endeavouring to procure the mediation of Russia in order to avert a war which he conceived to be renewed on no justifiable grounds.——We have already commented upon this mediation;

ministers pledged themselves to listen to it, if it were offered, but gave no hopes that they expected it. Upon this pledge Mr. Fox withdrew his motion.

The business of the House was now directed to the supply, and forty-thousand seamen were voted to those already in pay, and the secretary of war brought up the army estimates, from which it appeared that the body of regulars was to be increased and an immense augmentation to take place in the militia.

Mr. Windham and several members of the House, who had long looked despondently upon the state of affairs, seemed not to think lightly of the menaced invasion, but extremely so of the inadequate preparations to resist it. The language of Mr. Windham was bold and energetic.——"Nothing, said he, can save the kingdom short of raising the people in a mass; let a regular army be raised to meet the enemy when they shall land, and do not oppose to veteran troops an undisciplined militia. This army will be the saviour of the people, and the terror of the enemy; who, when they shall behold you acting, not on a pitiful defensive system, but an extensive line of attack, will despair of subduing a people who have minds to encounter any danger, who unlock their chests when the nation requires it, and fling their treasures by wholesale into the lap of government."

When these preparatory measures were gone through an attack was commenced upon ministers by moving a vote of censure in the House of Lords. Lord Fitzwilliam was accordingly put forward, and made a motion to the following effect:—"That it was the duty of his majesty's ministers to have made earlier representations to the House of the conduct of the French government; that a dignified and temperate remonstrance would either have put an end to the aggressions of the enemy and not made it necessary to have had recourse to war, or the determination of the French to persist therein would have been earlier ascertained, before his majesty had reduced his forces and surrendered his conquests.——2nd. That the circumstances which rendered it impossible to fulfil the tenth article of the treaty of Amiens must have been known very soon after the exchange of its ratifications. That nevertheless no steps were taken till nine months afterwards to obtain from the French government the removal of the most important obstacle..and that the guarantee of Austria was actually obtained, and those of Russia and Prussia jointly solicited, at a time when his majesty knew it impossible to fulfil the article. 3d. That it appeared counter orders had been given to revoke the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the other conquests then held by his majesty, and that, notwithstanding the course of violence which France was pursuing on the continent, ministers thought it unnecessary to remonstrate, but went on giving up their conquests, (though intending to retain Malta) and having every reason for supposing that this retention would be the cause of war, which they had nevertheless rendered his majesty unequal to meet by injudiciously stripping him of powerful resources.

A violent debate took place upon this motion, but ministers obtained a great majority. A motion to the same effect was made next day in the Commons by Mr. Patten, when Mr. Pitt, for the first time, threw off the mask, and declared that he disapproved of the manner in which the negotiation had been conducted. He was consequently left in a minority of thirty-eight, and the ministers obtained the most triumphant sanction of their conduct. The substance of their defence chiefly went to the denial of the facts with which they were charged; they proved that they had remonstrated in the case of Switzerland, and that on applying to the continental powers they found them unwilling to second the cause, which they were therefore condemned to abandon. To the question of Malta they replied, that they had been in hopes

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that Russia would have guaranteed it, which would have paved the way for the removal of every other obstacle, but that the irresolution of the Court of Petersburgh had protracted the time till they could wait no longer. To the charge of surrendering up the conquests, they replied that they had every reason to suppose the First Consul desirous of maintaining the peace of Amiens, when the order for surrendering them was sent out, and the counter order was not dispatched till they were convinced of the contrary. They endeavoured to prove, from the conduct of the French government, in sending out a fleet to St. Domingo, in applying itself to the revival of commerce, and many other acts, that it gave indications of a pacific mind, at least of one sufficiently so, to call for fulfilment of the treaty on the side of Great Britain. They then fixed themselves on the broad ground of necessity and convenience, and retorted invective for invective. Whatever strength may be contained in these arguments, it is certain they prevailed with the House.

The next business to which the attention of the House was summoned was the Budget. The Minister stated his intention to be that of raising the supplies *within* the year; accordingly he made a loan of 12,000,000l. ten of which was for England, and two for Ireland, on terms extremely advantageous. The remainder was to be raised by additional duties on the Customs and Excise, and an Income-Tax of 5 per cent. upon all species of property. Every landholder was charged with 1s. in the pound, and the tenant in possession with 9d. This extended likewise to every householder, and possessor of any public office, employment, or pension under government; upon all interest of money in the funds or elsewhere, and indeed, on every species of personal or real property. On the Customs it would be tedious to enumerate the impositions, which, in fact, fell on every thing which was before an object of taxation. Five per cent. was laid upon sugar, and 65 upon tea. In the Excise a small addition was made on the malt-tax of 2s. on every bushel; and wine received an additional duty of 10l. a pipe. Spirits, of all descriptions, were saddled with a heavy impost, and the usual drawbacks were allowed on exportation. The amount of the whole assessments was as follows:—

On the Custom Duties	2,000,000
On the Excise Duties	6,000,000
On the Land and Property	4,500,000
Loan	12,000,000
Total	24,500,000

It was the intention of the Minister, in the present loan, according to the principles he had laid down of raising the supplies within the year, to bring it under the liquidation of the Sinking Fund, the whole amount of which was regularly brought up by the Commissioners and applied to the extinction of the national debt. By limiting therefore the operation of this fund to the payment of the loans which should be made during the war, no accumulation would take place in the capital of the debt, and posterity would have an acquittal of those heavy burthens which ourselves were contented to endure. This method of raising the supplies was much relished by the nation, and was a retort upon the invectives of our enemy, who had built their hopes upon the ruin of our finances, and the destruction of our funding system; but by shewing them that the freehold was to be kept clear of all incumbrance, and that the resources of the nation were so ample, that the expenses of the war could be disbursed without mortgaging upon posterity, they were instructed how desperate was a contest with revenues so exhaustless and well administered. The Minister repeatedly told the Committe

mittee, that, though it was his intention to provide for a vigorous and protracted warfare, no greater addition would be made to the public debt than what would be annually liquidated by the sinking fund. He estimated the annual charge of the war, unless demands should be made upon us by foreign powers who should be induced to make a common cause with us, at 26,000,000l. The produce of the consolidated funds was estimated at six millions yearly, the annual taxes at 12,000,000l. but, that too much might not be presumed upon, they were taken at 10,000,000l. Thus there only remained a sum of six millions to borrow, which would be more than covered by the sinking fund, which already exceeded that amount. "This prospect," said the Minister, "of paying for the war out of our own pockets, without making any addition to the national debt, is an object so desirable, that no difference of opinion can be entertained upon the subject; I trust, therefore, the system will be adopted, and it is one which has been tried before, and the effect of which is known; it has inspired confidence at home and created respect abroad." He then proceeded to give the most flattering account of the revenue, which he proved to have increased progressively from 1792 to 1803. The taxes of the last year had been levied for the purpose of providing for a charge of 3,200,000l. and they had been found to yield a revenue of five millions. During that period, and even at the present moment, we have increased in internal strength; the prosperity of our commerce is proved to be immense by the evidence of the duties and customs, which, far from yielding under the heavy weights which the necessity of the times threw upon them, have borne up with a new spirit, and are daily becoming more productive. No taxes, upon whatever they had been put, but had exceeded the hopes of the Minister in productiveness, and outgone the common rate of calculation. It would be despondent, therefore, to think that the minister over-rated his resources, and the best testimony of their capacity to bear the present burthens was the experience of their having flourished under the past. Upon the whole, Mr. Addington's budget must be confessed to do him credit, if it be not ingenious, it is safe, and what is more to his praise, it is œconomical.

We shall close this chapter with a short statement of our financial system, which will place in a clearer view the prospect that may be entertained from the operation of the consolidated funds. Our debt, not including the present loan, amounts to 488 millions; but taking stocks at 75 per cent. its real amount is 360 millions. The two sinking funds of 1786 and 1792 have been consolidated into one; the advantages of this co-operation are very important. The annual amount of these funds, in 1802, was 5,587,663l. and in the present year it is above 6,000,000l. and will go on progressively increasing. Any sum will extinguish one hundred times its amount in 47 years. This consolidation of the sinking funds, however, provides for an immediate benefit to the nation, by a saving of 900,000l. per annum; for three millions in 1808, for the much earlier extinction of the whole of the national debt than the former plans, and puts the country in a situation to borrow 60 millions without being worse circumstanced by such a loan than under the old sinking funds, should no such loan have taken place. This system, therefore, lightens our present burthens, and accelerates their total removal. If war had not broken out for ten years the present sinking fund would have liquidated about 65 millions of our debt, and, at the same rate of interest, would, in 45 years, have redeemed the whole, and 275,980,827l. more. To that *immense amount*, therefore, we have a resource for war at any period, and without checking the total extinction of our debt at the specified time.

Such is our financial system—we are already prepared for war, we have provided for its support a growing capital of 276 millions, while we have likewise

likewise provided at the same time for the extinction of the whole debt of Great Britain.

On the 20th a message was delivered from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, proposing the adoption of some speedy measures for a general arming of the people. The plan of the Secretary of War was to raise 50,000 men, somewhat after the manner of a militia ballot. This force was intended to be confined to England, Ireland, and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, but in every thing else was to have the features of regular troops, and to be called by the name of the Army of Reserve.

The message was instantly referred to a Committee, and the subject is now under the consideration of the House. In our next, as the matter will wear a more decided shape, we shall consider it at large.

DRAMA.

OUR Dramatic articles for the summer months must necessarily be scanty.

On Wednesday, the 15th, Drury-Lane closed for the season. Mr. Bannister came forward to deliver the customary address, and, as usual, was received with repeated cheers. As this is the first year of the new management, a few lines may be occupied upon it.

The Board has been extremely industrious in the external improvement of the theatre, and no less liberal in its internal decorations. Much expensive scenery has been employed in the new pieces which have been exhibited, and, upon the whole, the administration of the finances has been directed with a prudence and regularity which the public had reason to lament in the former managers. The actors have received their salaries nightly, the interest of the money embarked in the theatre has punctually been paid, and all the proprietors appear satisfied with the arrangements.

The death of Mr. Richardson has left a vacancy in the management, and Mr. Sheridan, who is expected to be appointed to some office in the state, resigns all his authority to Mr. Graham, an active magistrate, and Mr. Grub, a proprietor. The defection of Kemble it is intended to supply by the engagement of some of the comic line, who intend to quit Covent-Garden. Munden, the two Johnstones, and the beautiful Mrs. H. Johnstone, pass over to Drury-Lane. If the season has been successful, it would be unjust not to impute it to the unrivalled merits of Mrs. Jordan. This gay Thalia has almost nightly appeared to the town, and drawn the most abundant houses. Bannister's exertions must not, however, be forgotten. To them alone must the present flourishing state of the treasury be imputed; the new pieces have no merit, but that of giving rise to their exertions; such as the Hero of the North, and the Marriage Promise, are almost below criticism.

On Saturday, the 25th, Covent-Garden closed for the season, and with the most prosperous run of fortune it has ever experienced. It is said that the treasury has cleared this year upwards of 30,000l. It was kept open longer than was intended, by the run of the new play of John Bull. This comedy, adapted to the taste of the vulgar part of the people, drew nightly overflowing houses. The acting manager, Lewis, retired, and Kemble, now become a proprietor, succeeds him.

The Hay-Market Theatre has produced an entertainment, in two acts, called Mrs. Wiggins; it is low and vulgar, and beneath even the coarseness of a Farce. Its author is Mr. Allingham. Several performers have been introduced on the London boards from the provincial theatres, among whom is a Mr. Groves, who seems well adapted to the parts of countrymen, a character so common in our modern plays, from the excellent acting of Emery

and Knight, that a dramatist scarcely writes without exhibiting one. A Miss Grimani, from the Bath theatre, has made her appearance in Amanthis, in the Child of Nature; she is qualified to excel in sentimental comedy, and likely to become a favorite with the town. A pupil of Mr. Kelly's has come forward in the musical department; this gentleman is rather unskilful in the discipline of the stage: but if he is ungraceful in the management of his hands and feet, he is not in his voice. He gave a specimen of his powers, which only want cultivation to excel.

INTELLIGENCE—LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, &c.

LITERARY INFORMATION.

A German translation of Capt. Burney's history of the discoveries in the south sea, of which the first part was lately published, is in preparation by professor Ehrmann of Weimar. It will appear in the tenth volume of the latest voyages and travels, and will be accompanied with critical annotations by the translator.

The academician Sewergin of St. Petersburgh has received from the Emperor a diamond ring, for the narrative published by him, of his tour through the western provinces of the Russian empire.

The trustees of the late Mrs. Blackwell, Aberdeen, have decided the prize dissertation on the subject prescribed last year, viz. "In what respect do poetry and eloquence agree? in what respects do they differ? and what are the characteristics of these arts?" in favour of the Rev. Mr. Alex. Bower, Relief Minister, Aberdeen. The subject for the next year's dissertation is, "What are the duties of an historian, and what should be his talents? Who are the historians, ancient and modern, who have succeeded best in this province?

The present circulation of the four principal London morning papers is stated upon the authority of one of them (it is needless to say the last on the list) to be as follows:

The Morning Chronicle	2100
The Times	2300
The Morning Herald	2500
The Morning Post	4500

The posthumous works of the late Dr. Hunter, a man well known in the walks of literature will soon appear in three volumes octavo. They consist of sermons, lectures, &c. &c. will be accompanied by a life of the author, and some account of his writings.

Mr. Murray has announced for publication, in one volume foolscap octavo, Armine and Elvira, a legendary tale, with other poems, by the Rev. Edm. Cartwright, Rector of Godby Marwood.

Mr. Bristed (of the honourable society of the Inner Temple) means in the course of July to publish his Anthroplanomenos; or Tour in the Highlands, containing an account of some very interesting incidents which occurred in a pedestrian route through a part of the Highlands of Scotland in the year 1801.

A very useful institution has lately been established at Geneva, called the military Lyceum, in which the officers of superior acquirements instruct the more illiterate in grammar, geography, history, and mathematics. The founder of this institution is M. Coutard, who has likewise presented a choice library of 500 volumes for its use.

In Spain the censorship of books is still enforced with great severity. A decree was issued early in the present year prohibiting the sale of foreign books in any language, or on any subject, till a copy has been sent for the perusal of the council of Castile, and permission to dispose of them has been

obtained from the same. Thus immense quantities of printed books lie useless at the frontier custom-houses, as the office of examination is either too much occupied, or proceeds very slowly. Few of the proprietors either have their books returned or receive permission to sell them.

The universal opinion that the Abbé de l'Epee was the inventor of the method of instructing the deaf and dumb has lately been refuted by Palissot, in his memoirs of literature. He states that the founder of this mode of instruction was M. Pereire, a gentleman of Spanish origin, who is noticed by Buffon, Rosseau, Dumarsais, the Encyclopedists, &c. and of whose ability a lady still living at Orleans is a striking proof. Rodrigues of Paris has lately called the public attention to these facts.

The police has lately seized several piracies of books at Paris, among which is one of Florian's works. The government is extremely attentive to prevent this species of literary robbery.

The celebrated Pestalozzi intends to erect a house for the reception of orphans with the profits of his school books, which he is about to publish by subscription. It is to be hoped that the amount may be adequate to his purpose, which can scarcely be doubted, as their appearance is eagerly expected not only in Germany but likewise in other countries.

The bookseller Gjorwell of Stockholm, has received from the King of Prussia the greater medal of 30 ducats, with the inscription *Illis quos meruere labores*. This active promoter of the cause of literature has likewise been chosen a member of the Scandinavian society of literature.

The Russian government has within this short time permitted the importation of books into that country but upon condition that they must be sent for examination to the censor's office at Riga, or St. Petersburg.

The following prize-question has been proposed to the School-masters of Wirtemberg by the Synod of that Duchy: What are the advantages of public schools over private instruction? What are the disadvantages peculiar to public institutions for education, and how may they be corrected?

GALVANISM.

For some time past Galvanic experiments have been made in Italy and elsewhere, on persons that have been beheaded, which confirm Creve's ideas, on the influence of metals, and Sommering's opinion that beheading is a very cruel method of execution. The latest experiment of this kind that has been published, was made at Breslau, at the end of February, on a beheaded criminal. Several physicians who were present, instantly upon the head being struck off, proceeded to make the following experiments:—A person called in his ear by his name asking whether he knew him? the eyes opened and the face turned to that side from which the sound proceeded. When turned towards the sun the eye-lids were strongly compressed. Upon putting a finger into the mouth, it received a bite. The back part of the head being struck, all the muscles of the face were instantly contracted, so as to express the highest degree of pain. All these and other experiments made in the first three minutes certainly prove the continuation of nervous sensibility after the execution, but do not so clearly indicate that of consciousness of pain.

AGRICULTURE.

The physical class of the electoral academy at Munich, has proposed the following prize question for the year 1805:—What natural productions of Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, or the rest of the electoral dominions, deserve a greater attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon them, and which of these products is capable of employing a greater number of hands in their preparation, for the purposes of manufacture? The academy at the same time expects a description of the method of operation, grounded on actual experiment, in order to render these productions fit articles for exportation, as well as home consumption.

The society of agriculture of the department of the Seine at Paris, is occupied not only with agricultural improvement in the department of the Seine, but likewise throughout all France. For this purpose it maintains a constant correspondence with the economical societies of the departments, prints memoirs, and likewise distributes prizes.

His Majesty's Spanish flock has proved, by experience of ten years, that Spanish wool does not degenerate in this country. It is ascertained, that the first cross of a new breed gives to the lamb half of the ram's blood; that the second gives 75 per 100; the third 87 and half; and the fourth 93 and three-quarters; at which period, if the ewes have been judiciously selected, the difference of the wool between the original stock and the mixed breed is scarcely discernible.

The board of agriculture has voted a silver medal to Thomas Rook, a day labourer at Melbourne in Yorkshire, for having cultivated three acres of his cottage garth in a very superior manner.

INDUSTRY AND USEFUL ARTS.

Iwan Bakunin of Podasch has received from the emperor of Russia a gold medal with the inscription "For meritorious services" being the first who proved the possibility of transporting timber from the government of Olonezk to Petersburgh by water. He has transported 900 trees from the vicinity of lake Wodlo by the river Wodlo and lake Onega to the capital. His brothers who had assisted him in this business have been presented with silver medals with the same inscription. Bakunin has likewise suggested a communication between lake Onega and the White Sea.

M. Lenormand, a professor of natural philosophy in France, has discovered a method of moulding wood, similar to that in which plaister of Paris is moulded. He reduces the wood to powder, and mixes one part of this powder to five parts of Flanders glue; and one part of fish glue. The composition is a paste capable of assuming, in moulds, any required form. The mouldings thus produced are subject to no alteration from either dryness or moisture.

M. Pictet, of Geneva, in his account of a late visit of three months to Great Britain and Ireland, has astonished the people of the Continent, with the following exhibition of the power of English industry:— There is, says he, a case in which a raw material, value one-halfpenny, is raised by manufacture to the worth of 35,000 guineas!--This takes place in the art of a watch-spring-maker. A pound of crude iron costs an halfpenny; it is converted into steel; that steel is made into watch-springs; every watch-spring is sold for half-a-guinea, and weighs only one-tenth of a grain. There are in a pound weight 7,000 grains; it, therefore, affords steel for 70,000 watch-springs. The value of all these, at half-a-guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.

Baron Von Voght of Hamburgh, counsellor to the king of Denmark, has received a very gracious letter, and a service of porcelain, from the king of Prussia, expressive of the high sense he entertains of the Baron's exertions for the improvement of the state of the poor in Berlin.

A Gentleman at Chelsea, of the name of Plees, has obtained a patent for an invention, for applying any description of paper capable of being rendered elastic, to the purposes of leather, by tanning, currying, or dressing it in any of the various methods already known for finishing leather from hides or skins. The methods principally used are, by taking wool or woollen rags, either alone, or mixed with those of linen, cotton, hemp, flax, or junk, the properties intended to be given being those of strength and elasticity.

In many parts of the Yorkshire wolds, there is an earth composed of clay, sand, and the oxide of iron, which is used as wash-balls, and possesses the detergent

detergent properties of the earth found on Lord Warwick's estate, and which under sanction of a patent, granted to Mr. Vancouver, is used as a substitute for soap, particularly in cleansing wool. In Warwickshire, the earth is of a green, grey, lilac, or white colour, and held together by a strong size;—in Yorkshire it is generally of a yellowish white, and is seldom used in washing linen, from the circumstance of its rapidly dissolving in the water, an inconvenience now obviated by the mixture of glue.

Cavaliere Landolina, of Syracuse, has re-discovered the art of making paper of the Papyrus, which grows abundantly in Sicily.

FINE ARTS.

The monument erected to the memory of Captain Faulkner, of the Navy, who so gloriously lost his life in the cause of his country, is opened for public inspection in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is placed on the south side of the church, near the door. The design is simple and striking, calculated to do honour to the departed hero, and to raise the reputation of Rossi, the modest and ingenious artist, whose talents were employed on this occasion.

A new gallery for the arrangement of a collection of pictures is now building in the New Road, near the end of Portland-place. The paintings are the most valuable ever introduced into England, principally collected on the Continent by a gentleman of the first taste and character; the whole valued at no less than 130,000l. They are considered as the *chefs d'œuvres* of the Dutch, Italian, and Flemish masters, and on their exhibition will be found highly gratifying to the lovers of the arts.

A monument has been solemnly erected at Copenhagen over the grave of the naval heroes killed in the battle there two years ago, in order to perpetuate their memory. It consists of a plain column of Norwegian marble, with the following inscription: "They fell in defence of their country, April 2, 1801. This monument was erected to them by the esteem of their fellow citizens." On the pedestal are the following words, by Professor Sander: — "Unfaded blooms on the grave of the hero, the garland prepared by his country."

Mr. Stroehling, whose pre-eminent talents as an artist have long distinguished him at the court of St. Petersburgh, and who during his residence in that country conceived and executed the grand idea of exhibiting the principal actions of the late Peter the Great, in a series of paintings, has finished some exquisite portraits since his arrival in England. Amongst the distinguished personages who have already honoured Mr. Stroehling with their patronage, are Count Stahremberg the imperial ambassador, Count Dietrichstein, and Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. Sir Richard is pourtrayed in a Grecian costume, contemplating a beautiful basrelief in terra cotta, representing the solemnity of washing the image of the deity of Lampsacus, and is seated in a chair of Grecian marble; an engraving of the chair as well as the antique basso-relievo, has already appeared in the first volume of the *Museum Worsleyanum*.

A map of Egypt has lately been executed at Paris, under the direction of the Chief Consul, on fifty sheets of paper. . maps of the Morea and the Greek and Ionian islands, have been engraved on a scale of equal magnitude, improved by plans, &c. taken by Sebastiani.

At the last exhibition of the academy of fine arts at Stockholm a large painting by M. Desprez, (lately appointed to the situation of Swedish agent at Rome) representing the so called Sicilian Vespers, was particularly distinguished, as was also a picture of General Netherwood, a Swede by birth, who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and was afterwards with Leclerc in St. Domingo. This piece, the production of M. Kraft, a young Swedish ar-

tist, represents Netherwood as large as life in his General's uniform as commanding in Egypt.

ASTRONOMY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

ASTRONOMERS for a long time suspected that there was an error in the measurement of a degree of the meridian effected in 1736, in Lapland, by Maupertuis, Lemonnier, Outhier and Celsius. M. Swanberg, and three other Swedish Astronomers, have lately measured a degree there, and found it to be 57,209 toises, which gives 196 toises less than by the French measure. This agrees better with other circumstances, and proves that the figure of the earth is not so irregular as it was believed to be after the first measurement. M. Mechain, lately set out from Paris for Spain, where he will measure a triangle of 93,000 toises, terminating at the Balearic Isles, and which will complete the great and important measure of the meridian, which has been for some years carrying into execution by Mechain and Delambre.

THE art of guiding air-balloons, it is said, has been lately discovered at Berne, in Switzerland; and that an experiment had been made of it near Seedorf, which is shortly to be repeated in England, the secret of the discovery having been purchased by a native of this country.

M. Cernazzi, a good Mineralogist of Udina reports, that on the evening of the 27th of March last, a shower of mud extended over several leagues from the sea-shore at the foot of the Alps of Carniola. A strong wind from the eastward had prevailed for several days, and an opinion was for some time entertained that this mud, which coated the fields of Friuli, had been volcanic dust, thrown up by a whirlwind in Sicily or Naples, and carried thither by the wind, and now deposited by the mountains of Carniola, obstructing the further progress of the clouds. M. Fortis obtained some of this sediment.-it is a light earth, of the colour of brick-dust, and seems to be argillaceous, differing essentially from the *detritus* thrown up by volcanoes; and the learned now imagine it to have been the slimy water of some overflowed tract drawn into the atmosphere by a water-spout.

Dr. Benzenberg has for some time been making from the steeple of St. Michael's Church at Hamburgh, various experiments and observations connected with astronomy and natural philosophy; particularly on the rotation of the earth, on the resistance of air to water when falling, and on its resistance to leaden balls an inch and a half in diameter, dropped from various heights from 10 to 340 Paris feet. To enable him to ascertain the time of their fall with the utmost accuracy, M. Heyne, whose zeal in favor of every useful investigation is well known, sent to Hamburgh the pendulum marking the thirds, belonging to the observatory of Göttingen. The steeple of St. Michael's church is 390 feet high, and is perfectly well calculated for experiments of this kind, as the architect Sonin constructed it in such a manner as to leave an opening through every story in a direct line from top to bottom, so that the balls meet with no kind of obstacle in their fall. The elevation at which these experiments are made, exceeds by 100 feet that at Bologna, where about 200 years since Riccioli, and ten years ago Guglielmini made their experiments: that of St. Paul's at London, where about 90 years since Newton made his experiments on resistance is 85 feet less.

ANTIQUITIES.

Lately was dug up, about a mile south of Kirk Andrews upon Eden, and about three miles west of Carlisle (in a rising ground, known by the name of Kirksteads, and resembling a church-yard), a Roman altar, about four feet four

four inches in thickness; with the following inscription thereon, quite distinct, in seven lines, viz.

LIVNIVS VIC
TORINVS EL
CAELIANVS LEG
AVG LEG VI VIC
PFOBRESTRAIS
VALLEVM PRO
SPEREGESTAS

The altar has a hollow, or cup, on the top, about two inches deep, and twelve or thirteen in breadth.

Many stones, curiously carved, have been found at that place; such as fragments of pillars, statues, &c. some with inscriptions, but none legible except the above. The situation is about a mile south of the Picts Wall; and, it is most probable, has been a Roman station.

Within these few days, a fine piece of Roman sculpture has been given to the British Museum, by Mr. BRAND HOLLIS. It is a sort of sepulchral chest, which was found neglected, many years ago, by Mr. HORSLEY, in the mill at Chesterford in Essex. It is without inscription, is supposed to have contained three urns, answering to the busts on the outside, and to be the only specimen of sculpture belonging to the ancient Camalodunum.

The first part of the convoy of antiquities collected at Naples, in conformity with the 8th article of the treaty of Florence, by Dufourni and Chaptal, jun. has arrived at Paris in eight vessels. The Venus of Medicis, the Pallas of Velletri, &c. are to follow immediately this first convoy, which comprises the most precious antiquities of the Villa Albani, and the palace of prince Braschi.

Last year a great number of bones of the Mammoth were discovered in the estate of Count Mussin Puschkin, in the government of Jaroslawl; and of which M. Karamsin gave an imperfect account in his journal for November. Count Mussin Puschkin, has presented these bones to the academy of sciences at St. Petersburg, for which he has been presented by the Emperor with a ring of the value of 6000 rubles. These remarkable relics have been accurately examined by the counsellor of state Alenin, at St. Petersburg, and compared with the skeletons of elephants at that place. His memoir, which is in the press, will appear in Russian and French, and is expected greatly to elucidate this obscure part of natural history.

A few days ago a number of curious remains of antiquity arrived at Portsmouth, in a transport from Egypt; they are the property of the Earl of Cavan, and were put on board a vessel to be conveyed to his lordship's seat at Fawley; among them are the following:—A case containing mummies of an ancient Egyptian family, viz. a male, female, and two children, the man measured five feet nine inches in height, and the upper part of the body had been stript of the linen swathes; the flesh, the nails of the fingers, and even the features might be very distinctly discerned, the arms were bent upwards, crossing each other on the breast, the fingers of the right hand touching the left shoulder, and the left hand clenched as if holding something.

The woman measured five feet six inches in height and the infant children about 22 inches; there were also mummies of an Ichneumon, a dog, two hawks, two owls, and six ibises, some of which were in covered urns of red earthen-ware; another case contained a complete mummy, with the external case beautifully painted with hieroglyphics; and cases in which were a bust of Isis, and a large frog in grey granite, a large slab of whitish granite, with hieroglyphics cut in bas relief; a broken sarcophagus of red granite, inside dimensions of which are six feet six inches long, two feet four inches wide, one foot six inches deep.

New Projects, Public Works, &c.

SWEEPING CHIMNIES.

On Saturday, June 11th, at 10 o'clock, the Bishop of Durham, President, John J. Angerstein, Esq. and Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. Vice-Presidents, E. Forster, W. Fry, Gabriel Gillet, J. M. Marriott, and J. Pearkes, Esqrs. with Mr. W. Tooke, treasurer, and Mr. James Hebdin, secretary, in behalf of the society for superseding the necessity of climbing-boys, by encouraging a new method of sweeping chimnies, and for improving the condition of children and others employed by chimney-sweepers, met at the York Hospital, Petty France, Westminster, according to appointment, for the purpose of examining and seeing the several machines worked by the under-mentioned candidates for the premium for sweeping chimnies.

The first machine introduced, was one by Mr. Orme, late an officer in the army, being a brush curiously constructed upon the end of an elastic pole, composed of whale-bone, with two projecting wings made of strong leather; the end of which was lined with steel, to form a scraper. To the pole were superadded various lengths made of the same materials, and lapped round with a cord, resembling the handle of a drayman's whip, and so contrived, that by the elasticity of the pole, joined thus together, and suspended from the brush, it took the chimney in all directions. The chimney to the top was forty-five feet high, and in three minutes the machine, thus contrived, completed the operation. The second was Mr. Barber; his machine was also fixed upon the end of a pole, being six brushes, forming a sugar-loaf, with a scraper affixed to each brush, being so well contrived, that when the machine ascended to the top of the chimney, by the smallest touch in pulling a conducting cord, the whole of the brushes spread in their several directions, so as completely to fill the flue and crevices of the chimney, with a scraper and brush extended in every direction. This machine ascended the chimney by the assistance of several pieces of wood, occasionally linked together, each link forming an angle, with a caster or roller at each angle. The machine in its experiment, by some accident, broke the chimney-pot, and left the brush at the top; but on the second trial, in a back-parlour, it completed the design in five minutes. The third was a Mr. Griffin; his being constructed with a coarse brush, nearly in the same manner, with the exception of a spring, and a top brush which was to fall over the chimney-pot, but by some defect he could not raise the machine. During this time, Mr. Orme observed a small baking-oven with a flue to it, and in less than three minutes, he, by his above-mentioned machine, completed his experiment, by sending his brush, &c. to the top of the chimney and down again. The fourth was a Mr. Davis; who began his experiment ten minutes before eleven. His machine was nearly constructed the same as that of Mr. Barber's, forming only four brushes, with a serger affixed immediately before each brush, with inflexible joints, and several pieces of lath wood, forming a handle; by the addition of these handles, in six minutes, the instrument ascended the chimney, forty-five feet, and compleated the operation. The fifth, and last, was a Mr. Smart: this machine was a brush forming five squares, upon the end of a hollow pole, through which was a small rope, and was followed by a vast number of short lengths of wood, with a hole and rope through each; at the end of each of those pieces of wood there was a piece of brass, forming a kind of bell, the end of each piece of wood followed in succession, into the groove of each of those bells, so as to make them stationary; and by tightening the rope, which was done by a pully, they became substantial; and yet so pliable as to take the zig-zag of the flue; but, by some mischance, one of the pieces of wood broke, and, notwithstanding he had tried the experiment before with success, in this instance he failed.

FISHING COMPANY.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we learn, that a plan has been formed and will

will speedily be carried into effect, by which the cities of London and Westminster may be supplied with fish at a reasonable price. A bill is now before parliament for the establishment of a fishing company, which will be under the immediate direction of the Marine Society, and in which will be employed numbers of boys, who, after having been rescued from want and vice, will be thus brought up in an industrious and useful pursuit, that shall prepare them for serving afterwards as able seamen on board his majesty's ships of war.

This institution is under the immediate patronage of the Earl of Romney, Sir William Geary, and several other persons distinguished for their high rank, their public spirit, and their benevolence. The members of the company will, of course, receive the profits derived from the trade; but they are actuated more by an anxious wish to give employment to the indigent, to increase the sources of plenty, and to create a new nursery for seamen, than by any desire of gain. On that account they have been remarkably careful to exclude from the company all persons already concerned in the scandalous monopoly of fish, which, in spite of every law against it, has prevailed in this metropolis for upwards of half a century. We understand that fifty vessels will be employed to catch fish for the use of London alone: that as soon as any of these vessels shall have obtained her proper cargo of fish, she must come to London as speedily as possible; and the moment she arrives, the kind and quantity of fish she has brought, shall be publicly proclaimed in different places, and the whole immediately exposed to sale. To this institution we wish every possible success, and entertain a well-grounded expectation that it will answer all the useful purposes for which it is intended.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.

The large steam-engine, which has been so long in preparation on the banks of the head level of the Grand Junction Canal, near Tring in Hertfordshire, for raising water from a large and newly constructed reservoir at some distance from the canal, to supply the same with water in dry seasons, was lately set to work, and the water in the head level, which is a length of upwards of ten miles of canal, was very soon raised four or five inches by the engine working in the day-time only; the springs which supply the reservoir are so plentiful that the water therein has risen since the engine began to work. A tunnel of near 200 yards in length, on a lower level than the water in the reservoir, brings it under the canal, from whence it is pumped up, through a well of more than 60 feet deep, by the engine.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

From a report recently made to the Aberdeen General County Meeting, it appears, that within these six years past, no less than 118 miles of turnpike road have been partly executed, and are now making in that county, for which upwards of 55,000l. sterling have been subscribed, and raised by the proprietors, and others concerned. If to this is added the expence laid out upon commutation roads, upon the canal, and the other great objects connected with the city and harbour of Aberdeen, that county will be found equal to most others in Scotland in promoting every branch of general improvement.

ACADEMY, NEWTON DOUGLAS.

On the 14th of June, the foundation of an academy was laid at Newton Douglas, by Sir William Douglas of Castle Douglas, Bart. and the other executors of the deceased Samuel Douglas, Esq. of Windsor Castle, St. Mary, Jamaica, as ordered by his will: to the establishment and maintenance of which charitable institution, he has left the greatest part of his estate, both real and personal.

Biographical Notices of distinguished Persons deceased.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, ESQ.

On the 9th of June died, in the 47th year of his age, Joseph Richardson, Esq. Member for Newport, in Cornwall, and a proprietor of Drury-Lane Theatre. He expired at the Inn, by the Virginia Water, Great Park, Windsor. Mr. Richardson had been, for four months past, in a course of slow recovery, from a violent illness, with which he was seized in February last, attended by so extraordinary an hæmorrhage, that his surviving it was considered by his physician as a proof of extraordinary strength of constitution, and as affording hopes that, by care and attention, he might again be restored to perfect health. But, unfortunately, Mr. Richardson's social habits, and generous temper, did not lead him to make attention to his own individual health a paramount object in his mind. He was particularly requested by his friends, and professionally advised, not to attempt, while in this convalescent state, to attend the duties of Parliament. He remained, however, the whole of the debate on the King's message, and voted in Mr. Fox's minority, at five in the morning. On the day of Mr. Patten's motion, he persevered, contrary to all remonstrance, in the same line of conduct; and to this Dr. Coombe attributes at least the hastening of the fatal attack. Mr. Richardson was so unwell after this, that he was advised to try an excursion, for the benefit of country air, which he commenced, in company with a particular friend; and after sleeping a night or two at Shepperton, where his health seemed much improved, they repaired, on Wednesday, to the Virginia Water, where the fatal symptoms occurred; some material vessel, as it is supposed, having again burst.

Mr. Richardson originally came from Hexham, in Northumberland; he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, in the year 1774. Dr. Ferris, the present Dean of Bristol, and Dr. Pearce, now Dean of Ely, were his tutors at the University. Under the superintendance of those two excellent scholars, Mr. Richardson acquired sound learning and a correct taste. He distinguished himself at College by the elegance, beauty, and vigour of his prose and poetical compositions. Indeed a love of the muses very early in life took possession of his mind, and often interfered with the laborious duties of study. He entered himself a student of the Middle Temple in the year 1779, and was called to the bar in the year 1784. Literary pursuits and political connections took up too much of his time to admit of his pursuing with sufficient diligence the study of the law, otherwise, it is highly probable that he would have become a distinguished ornament of the bar. The chief works in which he was publicly known to have taken a principal part, were The Rolliad and The Probationary Odes, in the composition of which his talents were conspicuous.

The comedy of The Fugitive is highly creditable to his dramatic genius. It is of that species of comedy which Kelly first introduced upon the stage, and Cumberland, in his Fashionable Lovers and West Indian, improved to its present perfection. Two scenes in particular in the Fugitive shew him to have been master of more than ordinary comic powers; one in which Admiral Cleveland, under the view of consoling old Manly, works him up, by a kind of degrading and scornful compassion, into a paroxysm of rage: the other where Miss Herbert undertakes the defence of Julia against her brother.

Mr. Richardson was a man so universally esteemed and beloved in social company, that his loss is a public concern. He had no enemy; it was not in his nature to create one: a kinder heart never existed in a human bosom —— nor did a more independent spirit ever animate a manlier mind. He had great talents in conversation, particularly in convivial controversy, such as to have proved him highly qualified to have excel-

led

led in parliamentary debate; but from a perverse diffidence in that respect, he thwarted the expectations of his friends. He was a firm friend to the British constitution, and had the merit of perfect consistency in his political conduct, and faithful attachment, but not slavish devotion, to his party. So happily was the suavity of his temper blended with the vigour of his understanding, that he was esteemed by his adversaries in political principles, as well as by a very large circle of private friends. He was brought into Parliament as member for Newport, in the county of Cornwall, by his grace the Duke of Northumberland, in whose friendship he held a distinguished place. When his illustrious patron was informed of his death, after observing that it was an event he had long expected, his Grace said that he feared his family were but ill-provided to sustain the loss; adding, that the 2,000l. which he had subscribed towards the attainment of his share of Drury-lane Theatre, was always intended by him as a gift, though as a gentleman and a friend, he could not inform him so: "Go, therefore," says he to the gentleman whom he was addressing, "and see that it be made availing to the comfort of his family!"

Mr. Richardson's remains were deposited in the church-yard of Egham. Mr. Sheridan has ordered a monument, at his own expence, to be placed over the grave of his departed friend, and means to write an inscription himself. The monument is to be a plain memorial of the talents and worth of the deceased. Mr. Richardson has left a widow, and four amiable and accomplished daughters. Dr. Coombe, and Richard Wilson, Esq. of Lincolnshire, we understand, are his executors. The management of a delicate property, and the care of an orphan family, could not have been intrusted to more honourable hands

BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

On the 3d of June died, after a few days illness, at his apartments in Cavendish-square, London, in the 43d year of his age, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Father in God, Lord George Murray, D. D. and Lord Bishop of St. David's. His death was occasioned by his Lordship coming down on a damp night in a state of perspiration, from a Committee in the house of Lords, and waiting some time at the door for his carriage; he felt an immediate chill, which brought on a violent fever a few hours afterwards, that carried him off in three days. His Lordship was the second son of John, late duke of Athol, and brother to the present duke. He married Ann, daughter of the late General Grant, by whom he has left ten children, all under age. He was promoted to the See of St. David's in October 1800. His Lordship was endued by nature with a remarkable solidity of judgment; with a mind uncommonly vigorous and active. During the short period he possessed the See of David's, he had endeared himself to all ranks of people, by the genuine and unaffected piety so conspicuous in the discharge of his Episcopal duties; by the native benignity of his mind, he was exalted far above the virulence of passion, and the meanness of pride. To the superior clergy he pointed out, by his example, that path which they ought to pursue; to the inferior he was what he ought to be, the father, the friend, and the benefactor.

To that inexpressible degree of distress which his Lordship's numerous family, and respectable connections, as well as every individual who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, must feel on this melancholy occasion, there remains one powerful consolotary antidote, which is, that his Lordship, two days previous to his paying the great debt of nature, was perfectly aware of his fate; and, abating his concern for his truly amiable lady and family, met it with that calm resignation which distinguishes the man conscious of never having stained his mind by the commission of any act of moral turpitude, leaving to his numerous offspring, an example not only how to live, but a far more valuable legacy, how to die.

JOHN

JOHN MACKENZIE, ESQ.

On the 8th of June, died at his chambers, in Fig-tree Court, Temple, John Mackenzie, Esq. of Arcan, in the county of Ross, North Britain. He was youngest son of Alexander Mackenzie, Esq. of Lentron, descended from a very respectable and ancient family, and possessed of considerable property in his native county. Having finished his education at the university of Edinburgh, he was bred first to the Scotch law, and afterwards to the English bar. Mr. Mackenzie was eminently distinguished by excellent natural parts, improved by a learned and liberal education, by every amiable and endearing virtue, sincerity, candour, honour, truth, the most active benevolence, the softest compassion, and by manners the most correct and engaging. His natural benevolence and warmth of heart, while they embraced all mankind, were peculiarly directed and fixed on his own countrymen, the Celtic race in Scotland. The same love of his country naturally drew his attention to every object that was, or might be connected with its improvement, and with its honour. Hence it was that he was induced, to the neglect of his own private interest, in 1788 to accept the office of Secretary to the Highland Society of London; and that of Secretary to the British Society for Fisheries in 1795; in both of which situations he acted gratuitously. To Mr. Mackenzie, as a gentleman qualified by his cultivated judgment and taste, as well as by a thorough knowledge of all the peculiar and impressive idioms of the Celtic language, to enter with enthusiasm, and to feel, as he did, the beauty and the energy of Ossian, the late Mr. Macpherson entrusted the publication of the original poems of that great Celtic bard; on which work Mr. Mackenzie had entered, and in which he had made some progress. There are few men, and none perhaps in his station, whose death would be more extensively felt, and deeply lamented.

OCCURRENCES IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Births—At the Grove, Stanmore, the lady of Charles Poole, esq. of a son.—In Baker-street, the lady of W. Earle Bulmer, esq. of Heydon-house, Norfolk, of a son.—In New Cavendish-street, the lady of Sir John Murray, bart. of a son and heir.—At his house, in Portman-square, the lady of Matthew Montagu, esq. of a daughter.—At his house, in Glocester-place, the lady of Vice-Admiral Sir John Orde, bart. of a son.—In Lower Brook-street, Lady Henry Stuart, of a son and heir.—In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the lady of G. B. Tyndall, esq. of a daughter.—In Great Cumberland-place, the lady of William Holland, esq. of a son.—Mrs. John Schneider, of Finsbury-square, of a son.—At his house, in Tilney-street, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Myers, lady of Thomas Myers, esq. of a son.

Married.—At Fife House, Whitehall, His Grace the Duke of Bedford, to Lady Georgiana Gordon.—Colonel Davies of the Bengal army, to Miss Maria Blair, daughter of Colonel Blair, of Stratford-place.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Mr. Bullock, to Miss Sarah Clitherow, of Boston-house, Brentford.—Captain Gravatt, of the royal engineers, to Miss Hartcup, daughter of Colonel H.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Richard Manby, esq. to Miss Lawrell, daughter of James L. esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, R. Colley, esq. of Greenwich, to Miss Byers, of Pall-mall.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. James Hoskins, to Miss Taylor, sister to Charles Taylor, esq. M. P. for Wells.—At Mary-le-bone church, the Rev. George Stanley Faber, B. D. Fellow of Lincoln-college, to Miss Scott Waring, daughter of John Scott Waring, esq. of Ince, [illegible]heshire.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Arthur Cayley, of Wellburn, in Yorkshire.—At St. John's, Westminster, John Boote, esq. surgeon, of Theobald's-road, to Miss Grindley, eldest daughter of John Grindley, esq. of Marsham-street, Westminster.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, the Right Hon. Lord Redesdale, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, to the Right Hon. Lady Frances Perceval.—A. Mary-le-bone church, the Hon. and Rev. John Blackwood, to Mrs. Brice, widow of the

the late Colonel Brice, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. B. Lethbridge, esq. of Rookley-house, Wilts, and only son of J. Lethbridge, esq. of Sandhill-park, Somerset, to Miss Anne Goddard, daughter of Ambrose Goddard, esq. of Swindon, M. P. for Wiltshire.—At Aldgate church, George Wyndham, esq. brother of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, to Miss Dominicus, daughter of G. Dominicus, esq. of the East-India-house.

Died.—At Isleworth, Mrs. Ann Egerton, sister of the late Dr. E. bishop of Durham. —At her house, in Bloomsbury-square, aged 88, the dowager Lady Dukinfield, widow of the late Sir Samuel D. bart.—At his lodgings, at Hampstead, sincerely regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintance, Thomas M'Guire, esq. of Wimpole-street. —At his house, in Southampton-place, Captain Samuel Rutherford, surviving his lady only twelve days.—At Blackheath, Mrs. Farrington, wife of Capt. Henry Farrington, of the royal artillery.—Mrs. Jane Aust, wife of George Aust, esq. of Chelsea. —At her house, in Kensington-square, after a lingering illness, in her 79th year, Mrs. Dalton, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Dalton, prebendary of Worcester...At Walworth, after a lingering illness, Rob. Croft, of Fleet-street, many years tailor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.— At her house, in Mansfield-street, aged 73, Mrs. Trapaud, relict of the late General T. —At Brompton, Miss Curwen, eldest daughter of John Christian Curwen, esq.— After a short illness, at the Earl of Derby's, in Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Farren (mother to the Countess of Derby).—At Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Luttrell, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Gould, only sister of the Countess of Cavan, and widow of the late Hon. Temple L.—The Rev. Mr. Porteus, nephew of the Bishop of London, and Rector of Wickham Bishop, in Essex, and one of the Prebendaries of St. Paul's. It is remarkable that Mr. P's lady died suddenly at her father's house, at Cambridge, within a few hours after the dissolution of her husband...Of a consumption, at the age of 28, under the roof of his friend, Dr. Charles Hague, Anselmo Robinson Gilchrist, esq. a member of the royal academy, and miniature-painter to his Royal Highness the Duke of York...At his house in the Cloysters, Westminster, the Rev. Dr. Robert Poole, prebendary of Westminster, rector of St. John the Evangelist, and formerly of Peter-house. The prebend is in the gift of the crown, and the rectory in the dean and chapter of Westminster.—In the 16th year of her age, greatly regretted, Miss Cullum, only daughter of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, bart. of Bury...Mrs. Pope, of Drury-lane theatre. She had a fit of apoplexy while playing for Mr. Cooper's benefit, and a second attack put an end to her life, at an early age. Mrs. Pope was a lady of the most amiable character, and of great accomplishments; she had assiduously and successfully cultivated a good understanding; and, as an actress, she was distinguished by uncommon taste and sensibility. Her loss will be felt by the admirers of the dramatic art, as well as by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married...Thomas Lilbourne, esq. of Cardington, to Miss Cave, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died...Mr. William Gilks, of Hogston, in the 69th year of his age. He ever conscientiously performed his duty towards God, and towards man; and the remembrance of his exemplary conduct will be long cherished among his numerous friends. At Great Horwood, Mr. T. Rand, a gentleman well known on the turf.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.—At Newmarket, Mr. Richard Boyce, to Miss Neale, daughter of Mr. Francis Neale, of the same place.—At Kirtlinge, Mr. Joseph Wright, to Mrs. Hannah Frost.—Francis Noble, esq. of Fordham Abbey, in this county, to Miss Minet, of Bury.—In London, Mr. William Palmer, draper and grocer, of Wisbech, to Miss Ramsey, of Bloomsbury-square, and formerly of Downham, in Norfolk.

Died.—At his house, in Green-street, Cambridge, aged 65, Mr. Robert Painter, one of the common councilmen of that corporation, and many years a plumber and glazier in Trumpington-street.—Aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickerson, wife of William Dickerson, stay-maker, in Trumpington-street, which business he carried on in Cambridge for upwards of 60 years.—After a lingering illness, Mrs. Goode, wife of Mr. John Goode, painter, in Trumpington-street, Cambridge.—At Kettlestone, in her 63d year, Mrs. Mary Erratt, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Erratt, of Newmarket.

CHESHIRE.

Married.—At Prestbury, Peter Ramsbotham, esq. of Birch-house, to Miss Lever, niece to the late Sir Ashton Lever, of Alkrington.—At Wrenbury, Mr. Robert Holland,

land, of the Royals, in Newhall, to Miss Taylor, daughter of the Rev. George Taylor, rector of Tilstock.—Mr. Bevan, surgeon, of Congleton, to Miss Cartwright, daughter of the late Mr. C. apothecary, of Shrewsbury.

Died.—Mr. Podmore, of Nantwich; and the same day, Mr. Acton, of Wardle-Hall, near that place.—William Massey, esq. of Moston-Hall.

CORNWALL.

Married.—At Breage, near Helston, Captain Warren, of the royal navy, to the very amiable and beautiful Miss Marshall, daughter of the vicar of that parish.—In London, William Tamlyn, esq. of the royal regiment of miners, to Miss Elizabeth Pennington Pomeroy, only daughter of the Rev. John P. rector of Bodmyn.

CUMBERLAND.

Birth... The unfortunate Mary the beauty of Buttermere, of a still-born son.

Married.—At Workington, Mr. Edmund Bowness, principal colliery agent to J. C. Curwen, esq. to Mrs. Eckford, bookseller.—At Gretna Green, Mr. William Crammer, of Carlisle, hatter, to Miss Dorothy King, daughter of Mr. K. of the same place, spirit-merchant.

Died.—In Strand-street, Whitehaven, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. Allinson, wife of Mr. Richard Allinson, innkeeper.—In Bardy-lane, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. Coupland, formerly master of a vessel.—In Lowther-street, in the prime of life, Mr. William Bateman, of the White Bull.—At Belfast, Mr. Robert Banton, a superannuated officer of the customs at Whitehaven.—At Brigham near Cockermouth, in the 14th year of his age, Thomas Watson, jun. second son of Thomas Watson, of that place, one of the people called Quakers. He bore a long illness with a patience and fortitude far beyond his years. His disorder was a dropsy. Twice he underwent the operation of tapping, and nearly twenty quarts of water were taken from him. The resolution he displayed on these trying occasions, excited the admiration of all who were about him. Such, indeed, were his exemplary patience and fortitude, that, during the whole of his long and tedious conflict, he very seldom complained.—In Castle-street, Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Palmer, in an advanced age.—At Stanwix, near Carlisle, Mrs. Barbara Coulthard, aged 98.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.—At Hartshorn, Mr. Barnabas Lædam, grocer, of Burton upon Trent, to Miss Glover, of the former place.—At the same place, Mr. Thompson, late of Castle Donington, to Miss Baver of Hartshorn. At Ockbrook, Mr. John Hancock, to Mrs. Grace Cook, both of that place.

Died.—Mr. Samuel Mellor, of Doveridge, aged 44.—Miss Mary Arkwright, second daughter of Richard A. esq. of Willersley.—In the prime of life, after a lingering illness which he bore with great patience and resignation, Mr. Thomas Radford of Holbrook.—Aged 82, Michael Shaw, esq. of Dronfield, formerly of Manchester.—In the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Linnett, of Derby.—Mr. William Yates, formerly an iron-gate maker of Derby, aged 72.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. Joseph Woolmer, of Exeter, linendraper, to Miss Catherine Leakey, sister-in-law to the Rev. John Kiddle, D.D.—Mr. William Jones of Langport to Miss M. Reynolds of the same place.

Died... John Birdwood, esq. of Plymouth Dock, an eminent and much respected surgeon and apothecary there.—At Exmouth, after a severe and lingering illness, the Rev. Richard Hole, rector of Faringdon and Inwardleigh, in Devonshire, who united to the most amiable simplicity of manners, extensive learning, an elegant taste, the strictest integrity, and the most cheerful, unaffected piety: his heart and his talents were equally unexceptionable; and the deep regret of his greatly afflicted family and numerous friends, bear the amplest testimony of their excellence.—Aged 20, Miss Basleigh, daughter of Mr. James B. grocer of Honiton.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married... At Chidcock, in this county, Mr. Robert Knight, to Miss Shier, both of that place.

Died.—In the 46th year of his age, Edward Richards, esq. of Warmwell. The truly christian serenity and fortitude with which he received his unexpected, and, early summons to a better world, will afford the most heart-felt consolation to his surviving relations and friends, who, with every other person to whom his many virtues were known, will, most feelingly lament his loss, and respect his memory.—At Poole, Mr. John Bird, jun. mercer and draper, and agent to the Sun Fire Office: his funeral was attended by the members of the Friendly Society, of which he was one of the honorary members.—At Burton, Mrs. Hansford, widow, of the late William H. esq. of the royal navy.

DURHAM.

Died.—At Stockton, Mrs. Todd, relict of the late Mr. Isaac T.—At Sunderland, Mr. Robert Burnett, linen-draper, the oldest tradesman in that place.—Mrs. Bradley, of Queen-street, Durham.—At Staindrop, Mr. Sherlock, steward to the late and present earl of Darlington.

ESSEX.

Married.—Mr. S. H. Russel, of Chelmsford, to Miss Jane Caswell, daughter of Mr. William Caswell, of Springfield.—Mr. John Thompson, jun. silversmith, of Bury, to Miss Swan, daughter of Mr. Swan, miller, of Halesworth.—Mr. Sam. Stanton, farmer, of Parson Drove, near Wisbech, to Miss Taylor, only daughter of Mr. John Taylor, of Newton, in the Isle of Ely.—Mr. Joseph Marshall, of Elm, to Miss Hannath, of Tid

St.

St. Giles, in the Isle of Ely.—Mr. Going, of Leigh, eldest son of Mr. Richard Going, of Little Wakering, to Miss Reeve, daughter of Mr. William Reeve, of Blackmore.

Died.—Mrs. Kendall, relict of Mr. Robert Kendall, late of Colchester.—Respected by all who knew her, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs Mary Cowell, widow of Mr. Cowell, butcher, late of Sible Hedingham.—John Eaton, esq. of Goldingham-hall, in this county; a man universally beloved, and whose loss is much regretted by a numerous acquaintance.—In the 50th year of her age, most highly esteemed and deeply lamented, Mrs. Steevens, wife of Dr. Steevens, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Brook Bridges, of Castle Hedingham. She has left twelve children to bewail the loss of a most invaluable parent.—After a lingering illness of two years continuance, which she endured with exemplary fortitude, Mrs. Isaacson, wife of the Rev. J. Isaacson, of Lidgate, in the 36th year of her age; a woman of most amiable qualifications, whose loss is deeply regretted by her surviving relatives and friends...At Panfield, in the 24th year of her age, Miss Mary Ann Stevens, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stevens, of Panfield.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Cornelius Brown, of Boreham.—At an advanced age, Mr. William Emmett, of Moulsham.

GLOCESTER.

Married.—At Newnham, Mr. Richard Hevans Carter, of Arlingham, to Miss Hester Buddings, of Newent.—Mr. Nathaniel Burdock, clothier, of Painswick, to Miss E. Winn, of the same place.—At Dymock, in this county, Edward Hartland, gent. of Newent, to Miss Hale, eldest daughter of John Hale, esq. of Gamage-Hall.—At Slimbridge, Mr. John Lawrence, to Miss M. Burnett, both of that place.—Capt. Weller, of the 23d regiment of Light Dragoons, to Miss Raikes, daughter of Robt. Raikes, esq. of Glocester.—At Bibury, by the Rev. T. Tracy Coxwell, Richard Estcourt Cresswell, esq. of Sudgrove-House, to Miss Elizabeth Coxwell, of Abington.—At Bristol, Charles Murray, esq. captain in the Royal South Glocester Militia, to Miss George, daughter of Mr. James George, merchant, of Bristol.—Mr. Robert Lovesey, to Miss Davies, daughter of Mr. J. Davies, liquor-merchant, Glocester.

Died.—In the prime of life; Mr. Charles Leir, of Leonard-Stanley, in this county, son of the Rev. T. Leir, of Ditcheat, Somerset. His death was occasioned by a fall at the side of a water-wheel, whilst in motion, which deprived him of life almost instantaneously; respected and beloved by those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, his death is deeply lamented.—At Berkeley, in this county, aged 16, Miss Marklove, daughter of Mr. Marklove, banker.—At Mitcheldean, aged 75, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Elisha Urling, formerly an ironmonger of London, a man universally beloved.—Mrs. Andrews, of Cheltenham, aged 96.—Advanced in years, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with great resignation and Christian fortitude, Mrs. Wood, relict of the late Richard Wood, esq. banker, of Glocester, a tender parent and sincere friend.—In the Northgate-street, in the same city, Mr. Wm. Wood, formerly an eminent cooper.—At Stone, aged 75, Mr. John Hadley, a man universally beloved.—At his house, at Cam's-Green, near Dursley, at an advanced age, Mr. William Minett, a truly honest man in every department of private life, and extremely valuable to society from his great skill in farriery, and readiness to display it on all occasions.—At an advanced age, universally regretted, Mrs. Morgan, relict of Mr. Morgan, formerly an eminent surgeon, of Bridgend, in the county of Glamorgan.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.—The Rev. C. J. Bird, rector of Dynedor, in this county, and minister of Aldermaston, Berks, to Miss Jones, of Upton-Castle, Pembrokesh.—Nevil Brown, esq. of Fish-street Hill, London, to Miss Downes, daughter of Thomas D. esq. of Hereford.

Died.—At the Thorn, in this county, Henry Stone, esq. who has left 500l. to the missionary society, and the like sum to Lady Huntingdon's college, at Cheshunt.—At Ross, Mr. Thomas Rudge, sen.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.—At Stevenage, William Roberts, esq. of Mare-street, Hackney, to Miss Mary Brittain, third daughter of Mr. William Brittain, late of Shillington Bury, Bedfordshire, deceased.—The Hon and Rev. W. Capel, fourth son of the late Earl of Essex, to Miss Salter, only child of Thomas S. esq. of Rickmansworth.—At Cotterhead, the Rev. Henry Trollope, rector of Harrington, in Lincolnshire, and late of Clare-hall, to Miss Diana Trollope, second daughter of the Rev. Anthony Trollope, of Cotterhead.—Thomas Harding, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county, to Miss Matilda Tomkins, daughter of Joseph T. esq. of Tring.

Died.—At Abbot's Langley, Miss A. M. Street, second daughter of Mr. J. W. Street.—At Hertford, Mr. J. Dickens, one of his majesty's messengers; he had been nearly 30 years in the service.—At Hitchin, Mr. T. Evans.—Suddenly, while attending a vestry meeting, to which he went in perfect health, William Whittingstall, esq. of Hoddesdon; he was a gentleman of very considerable property, and possessed the esteem of a numerous acquaintance.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died....At St. Ives, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. James, wife of Thomas J. esq.

esq. of that place.—In the 38th year of her age, at St. Neot's, Miss Day, sister to Mr. D. attorney, of that place...Sincerely lamented, aged 68, Mrs. Park, wife of Mr. P. attorney-at-law at St. Neot's...At Godmanchester, Mrs. Wright, widow of Mr. Thomas W. late farmer of that place, at an advanced period of life.

KENT.

Married.—J. Mumford, esq. of Sutton, to Miss A. E. Chapman, second daughter of J. C. esq. of St. Paul's, Cray-hill, senior Deputy Lieutenant for this county...At Snodland, John Simmons, esq. of Rochester, one of the Coroners for the county, to Miss Halfhead, of Holborow.

Died.—At her house in Stone-street, Maidstone, aged 63, Mrs. Pope, relict of the late Robert P. esq. of that town...Mr. John Holah, of Maidstone...In an advanced age, Mrs. Horsenail, of Sutton Valence...At Appledore, after a long illness, Mrs. Munk, wife of Mr. Isaac M...At Aylesford, John Smith, aged 84 years; who shewed great fortitude, by patiently suffering under heavy affliction. Also died, in less than two hours after, his wife, in the 83d year of her age. This couple having lived 48 years together truly exemplary, died in the way they often expressed a wish—not long to survive each other.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.—At the Collegiate Church, Manchester, Mr. James Kenney Casey, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Breeze, of Mount Pleasant...Mr. George Hesketh, grocer, to Miss Margaret Walmsley, both of Manchester—At Hull, Mr. Nicholas Lingard, of Manchester, to Miss Steeple, of the former place...At Prestwich, Mr. Joseph Thorp, to Miss Betty Johnson; and Mr. Robert Heywood, to Miss Ann Johnson, all of Land's End...At Warwick, Robert James, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Gregory of the former place...Mr. George Horstall, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Berry, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Jamaica.—At Lancaster, Mr. William Brown, shoemaker, to Mrs Esther Sundell, both of that town. This is the *fifth* time the *blooming bride* has entered the happy state of matrimony, though she never yet has had the *pleasure* of burying any of her husbands, three of them having been lost at sea, and the other having run away from her.

Died.—Aged 56, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Nathaniel Kirkman, esq. of the Crescent, Boroughreeve of Salford; a man who was an honour to human nature. He was interred in St. John's church-yard, attended by many of the most respectable characters of the town and neighbourhood.—After a few days illness, in the 21st year of her age, Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. W. C. bookseller. She was a young lady of most amiable disposition, the greatest suavity of manners, and will long live in the remembrance of those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.—Mrs. Woodcock, relict of the late Mr. John W. of Warrington, attorney-at-law...At Longton, near Preston, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Martha Gradwell, formerly of this town, and sister to Mrs. Loxham, of Longton.—At his house at Stoke, near Gosport, Richard Walmsley, esq. aged 39, of Scholey, in this county...After a short illness, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Ann Sulthouse, Duke-street, late of Shaw's-brow, relict of Mr. John S. of Liverpool. She was a true christian, a tender parent, and an affectionate friend.—At Blackburn, Miss Ashburner, aged 18, daughter of the late Mr. A. attorney-at-law.—Aged 45, Thomas Thompson, esq. of Lancaster, late of the island of Barbadoes.—Aged 77, Miss Clayton, of Blackburn, sister of the late John C. esq.—At Littlemoss, near Ashton, in this county, aged 75, Mr. Robert Walker, well known by the appellation of "Tim Bobbin the Second."—At Timperley-hall, in her 19th year, Miss Ann Richardson, second daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Manchester.—At Wigan, Thomas Doncaster, esq. banker.—In the 25th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, Miss Rimmer, Lord-street, Liverpool, daughter of the late Captain James R.; whose amiable disposition justly endeared her to all her friends and relations, and whose death will long be lamented.—At Ellel-hall, near Lancaster, aged 65, Abraham Rawlinson, esq. several years one of the representatives in Parliament for the borough of Lancaster.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.—Richard Arkwright, jun. esq. of Normanton-hall, to Miss Martha Maria Beresford, of Ashborne, in Derbyshire...Mr. Jackson, of Barton, to Miss Eames, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman E. of Leicester.——At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Clarke, attorney-at-law, to Miss Elizabeth Stokes.

Died....The Rev. Mr. Willey, of Willoughby...At Hinckley, the Rev. Richard Amner, in the 67th year of his age. He was, for many years, a dissenting minister at Hampstead, near London; and afterwards at Boseley, in Staffordshire.——At Birmingham, Mr. Croft, of Loughborough...Mr. Howes, of the Old Coal-yard, Leicester...At the same place, Mrs. Nicholson, relict of the late Mr. Joseph N.—At Thringston, Mr. John Bradley, in the 92d year of his age.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married....At Whitby, M. T. Brackenbury, esq. of Ashby, and late Major in the royal North-Lincoln Militia, to Miss Cayley, eldest daughter of Edward C. esq. of the former place...At Thorne, Mr. Pearson to Miss Bell. The couple weigh together, 42 stone; the former 24, and the latter 18.——At Pocklington, Yorkshire, the Rev. George

George Maddison, of Lea, near Gainsborough, and Vicar of North Reston, to Miss Eliza Baskett, youngest daughter of the Rev. Kingsman B. Master of the Free Grammar-School at Pocklington.

Died...At Howden, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of John W. esq. and daughter of the late Henry Horner, esq. of Hull.—Mr. Lilly, woolstapler and hosier, of Stamford.—At Grantham, Patrick Heron, esq. of Heron, in Scotland.—At Little Hale, Mrs. Wimpress, wife of Mr. W. aged 47.—At Boston, most justly lamented, Mr. Lenox Close, aged 81.—At Louth, universally lamented, Mr. Richard Oates, aged 37 years.——At the same place, Mr. Richard Sherwood, aged upwards of 80 years.——Mr. John Fisher, of Lincoln, aged 41.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died...At Monmouth, aged 82, Mrs. Bright, relict of the late Rev. Henry B.—At Frostra, near Pontypool, aged 83, Wm. Jenkins, esq. one of the oldest acting magistrates in the county.——At Newport, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Mr. Henry M. H. surgeon. ..Miss Ann Lane, a maiden lady, aged 68, and sister of the late Mr. Lane, attorney, of Gloucester.

NORFOLK.

Died...After a short illness, the Rev. John Astley, of Thornage, brother of the late Sir E. A. bart...In the 65d year of his age, the Rev. Mr. Twells, rector of Caston and Rockland All Saints.—At his seat at Hardingham, Sir Archibald Dickson, bart. Admiral in the Royal Navy, and late commander in the North-Sea Fleet.—Aged 12, Miss C. A. Nelson, grand-daughter of the Rev. William Nelson, rector of Strumpshaw.—Mrs. Anna Banyard, aged 70, who formerly kept a respectable boarding-school at Dereham.—Aged 24, Mrs. Leman, wife of Mr. Abraham L. grocer, in St. Andrew's, Norwich.—Mrs. Luck, of Honingham.—In the 35th year of her age, Rebecca the wife of Mr. Philip Boardman, of St. Giles, Norwich...After a lingering illness, in the 44th year of his age, which he supported with fortitude, Mr. James Herring, woollen-draper, of Norwich.—Mr. Charles Brightly, formerly of Mundham.——Aged 70, Mr. Wm. Harvey, of Stoke Ferry, some time since a surgeon in His Majesty's Navy.—Aged 19, Mrs. Eleanor Took, wife of Mr. John Took, grocer and draper, at Methwold.—Aged 78, Mr. William Wells, carpenter, of Surry-street, Norwich.—At Diss, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Huchenson. By her death, her connections and acquaintance will regret the loss of an amiable companion, and the poor a most sincere friend and benefactress.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.—Mr. Thomas Perkins, of the Cock public-house, in Northampton.—At the same place, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. George S. lace-merchant.——In London, Herbert Gwynn Browne, esq. of Imley-park, in this county.—At Boughton, Mr. John Fiscutt, in the 87th year of his age.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.—At Doddington church, Horace St. Paul, jun. esq. of Ewart House, to Miss Ward, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward.—The Rev. John Forster, lecturer of St. Nicholas church, Newcastle, to Miss Ann Latton, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. L. of Woodhorn.—Mr. Hutchinson, of North-Shields, to Miss Paterson, of the same place.—At St. Johnlee, near Hexham, Mr. William Pearson, surgeon, to Miss Henderson, both of the latter place.

Died.—At Bath, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Robert Shafto Hedley, esq. an alderman of the corporation of Newcastle, and Major of the late Armed Association of that town; highly respected as a magistrate and a man, and beloved by a numerous circle of relatives and friends for the many amiable virtues and acquirements which adorned his character.—At Hexham, Mr. Christopher Bell, tanner, aged 89, formerly very eminent in the leather line.—Mrs. Donkin, wife of Mr. John D. of Hexham.—Ann, the wife of Henry Jowsey, carpenter, of Walker, fell down, and instantly expired, without a previous struggle or groan.--After an illness of a few hours, Mr. Christopher Hunter, son of Mr. H. painter, Monkwearmouth-shore.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.—At Bingham, Mr. Thomas Oliver, of Musson, near Belvoir castle, to Miss Catherine Hutchinson, of the former place.—Mr. Richard Hopper, of Nottingham, to Miss Lowe, only daughter of Thomas L. esq. of Derby.—At Rampton, Mr. W. Wynn, of Sterton, Lincolnshire, aged 74, to Mrs. Elizabeth Baxter, of the former place, aged 72.—Lord Viscount Gallway, of Scarlby-hall, to Mrs. Drummond, widow of P. A. D. esq. of Bawtry, Yorkshire.

Died.—Mr. Thomas Nix, grocer and chandler, of Newark.—Mr. William Hemsley, farmer, of Thrumpton, near Nottingham.—Mrs. Lambert, wife of Mr. L. a respectable farmer, of Clifton.—Mrs. German, relict of the late William G. gent. of Cropwell Bishop.—Mrs. Pocklington, a widow lady, of Newark, aged 84.—In the 31st year of his age, Thomas Hodgkinson, gent. of Felly Abbey.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.—The Rev. P. Long, vicar of Shabbington, to Miss Bull, of Aylesbury.—At Broughton, Mr. Lush, of Banbury to Miss Marcy, only daughter of the Rev. John M. rector of Broughton.

Died.—At his house in St. Giles's, Oxford, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. John Turner.—Mr. Edward Pavier, whitesmith, of Oxford, aged 84.—At Woodstock, very much regretted, Mr. John Bellenger, pro-

Prietor of the stage waggons from that place to London.—Most sincerely lamented by his family and friends, aged 72, Mr. Folker, sen. of St. Peter's le Bailey, Oxford.

RUTLAND.

Married.—Mr. James Forkington, attorney-at-law, of Stamford, to Miss Foster, daughter of the Rev. Mr. F. of Tinwell.—The Rev. J. Boyer, of Quorndon, Leicestershire, to Miss Pochin, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. P. rector of Morcot.—At Grutham, Mr. Thomas Albin, bookseller of Spalding, Lincolnshire, to Miss Ann Locke, of the former place.

Died.—At Ingthorpe, Mr. Sisson, farmer and grazier, aged 30.

SHROPSHIRE.

Births.—The lady of the Rev. Rowland Wingfield, of a son, at the Hall, near Shrewsbury.—The lady of Col. Williams, of the bank, Shrewsbury, of a daughter.

Married.—Mr. Edward Sheriff, of Astbury-hall, to Miss Stokes, of the Red Hill, near Stourbridge.—Mr. John Share, cabinet-maker, to Miss Elizabeth Colebatch, both of Cleobury Mortimer.—At Church Stretton, Mr. Poston, of the Beach, to Miss Bowdler, of the Lower Wood.—At Munslow, Mr. Fewtrell, of Abdon, to Miss Parsons, of Beambridge.—At St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury, Mr. Pugh, grocer, of Llandrinio, to Miss Owen, of the same place.—Mr. John Poble, maltster, Oswestry, to Miss Edwards, of the same place.—Mr. Tomkin, of Ludlow, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Upton Magna.—Mr. W. Matthews, shoemaker, to Mrs. Williams, of Wrexham.—At Westbury, Mr. Edwards, of Harlescott, to Miss Hawley, of Cause Castle, in this county.—At Benthall, Mr. W. Pritchard, to Miss Jane Cranage, of Broseley.—Mr. Benjamin Gough, to Miss Mary Roper Grigg, of Hockley House.—At Stoke-upon-Tern, Mr. John Arkinstall, of Eaton-upon-Tern, to Miss Sarah Murray, of the same place.—At Oswestry, Mr. Powell, of Preesgwyn, to Miss Menlove, of Weston Cotton.

Died.—In the 82d year of his age, Mr. William Sparkes, farmer, of Blackoe, near Whitchurch.—At Whitchurch, in his 34th year, Mr. Ralph Lovell, grazier.—Mrs. Phillips, of the High-street, Shrewsbury, one of the people called Quakers.—Mrs. Whitehall, of Hopesay.—At the Tuckies, near Colebrook-dale, in the 46th year of his age, William Reynolds, iron master. Of one so generally known and respected, it is unnecessary here to say much—a thousand hearts are ready to bear grateful testimony to the benevolence of this excellent and amiable man; and the loss of him will be most severely felt by those who could best appreciate the value of his character.—Mrs. Broughall, wife of Mr. B. of the Castle, in Whittington, near Oswestry.—Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. Evan D. of Pentrewern, near Oswestry.—At Norton, Miss Norris, only daughter of Mr. N. the Holt, near Cardington.—Mrs. Rees, wife of Mr. R. farmer, of Edgeley, near Whitchurch.—Aged only 17, of a dropsy, Mr. Thomas Williams, grandson of Mr. T. Glover, of the Farm, near Whitchurch.—Mr. Crane, apothecary, of Wem. He was visiting his patients in the country, and, immediately after leaving a family at Newton, fell from his horse, which he re-mounted, but had not proceeded far when he fell a second time, and soon after died.—Mrs. Johnson, of the Cold Bath, near Kingsland.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. Board, surgeon, of Huntspill, to Miss L. H. Board, late of Bath.—Mr. William Lax, of West-Horrington, to Miss Teek, daughter of Mr. T. of Dulcot, near Wells.—At Bathwick church, William Foster M'Clintock, esq. to Miss Mary Helden, daughter of the late Cornelius H. esq. of the kingdom of Ireland; a young lady, who, to a considerable fortune, possesses every personal and mental charm to render the marriage state truly happy.

Died.—At Bath, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with uncommon fortitude, the lady of William Burrough, esq. M. P. for the borough of Inniskillen.—Mrs. Burleigh, wife of Mr. J. B. Clarence-place, Kingsdown, Bristol.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Ann Newton, widow of the late Mr. Thomas N. of Bristol.—In her 86th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver, of Hope-square, Hotwells, relict of Mr. William W. iron-master, of Bristol.—At his house in the Hotwells road, Bristol, Mr. S. Roach, many years master of the floating-dock.—At her house in Great Pulteney-street, Bath, Mrs. Greaves, relict of Edward G. esq. of Calcheth, Lancashire, and daughter of Sir Darcy Lever, of Alkrington, in the same county.—At Clifton, John Collow, esq. a gentleman who possessed the most perfect morals and mind, whose urbanity and suavity of manners rendered him admired and beloved by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.—At Charterhouse Hinton, aged 73, Mr. George Morgan, many years a respectable farmer of that place; and, on the 26th ult. aged 71, Mr. Robert Morgan, his brother; they had supported, through life, the character of truly honest and religious men.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Married.—By special licence, at her father's house in the Polygon, Southampton, Miss Lucretia Taylor, to William Purdue Smith, esq. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.—Capt. J. Covert, of Soho-square, and of Nea house, Christchurch, to Miss E. Woolley, of Purewell, Christ-church.—At Broughton, Mr. Henry William Cole, of Stockbridge, to Miss Wooldridge, daughter of Mr. George W. of Broughton.

Died.—Mrs. Scott, wife of Rear-Admiral

miral Alexander Scott.—The Rev. Robert Rooke, of Southampton.—Suddenly, Mr. King, a respectable farmer in the parish of Nursling.—Mrs. Newlyn, wife of Mr. Thos. N. attorney of Winchester.—At Woodend, near Soberton, Miss Elizabeth Knight, youngest daughter of Admiral K.—Mrs. Hunt, relict of Mr. Joseph H. formerly an eminent brewer of Southampton.—After a long illness, Mr. Ward, watch-maker, of Winchester.—At Alverstoke, R. Walmesley, esq. of Sholey, Lancashire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.—At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. John Sherwin, ironmonger, Burslem, to Miss Surjeant, of Caverswall.—At Wallsall, Mr. John Day, to Miss Longster, both of that place.

Died.—Mr. Perry, of Haywood, near Stafford.—The Rev. Myles Atkinson, vicar of Leek, formerly of Walton, near Liverpool.

SUFFOLK.

Married.—At Bury, T. H. Cooper, esq. of North Walsham, in the county of Norfolk, to Miss Vernon, daughter of the late William H. V. esq. barrister at law.—Capt. Sir William Bolton, of the royal navy, son of the Rev. Wm. B. of Hollesley, in this county, to Miss Catherine Bolton, daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Cranwich, in Norfolk.

Died.—After a few hours illness, at his lodgings in Ipswich, Edward Goate, esq. of Brent-Eligh hall, in Cambridgeshire, and colonel of the East Suffolk militia; a gentleman equally respected in his own neighbourhood and wherever he was known. In him the poor of his vicinity have lost a valuable friend and advocate.—At Euston hall, in the 22d year of her age, the Lady Caroline Fitzroy, 6th daughter of the duke of Grafton.—After a long illness, Mrs. Isaacson, wife of the Rev. J. I. of Lidgate, in the 36th year of her age.—Mrs. Austin, wife of Mr. William A. farmer, of Sapiston, leaving a family of 6 infant children to lament with her husband their irreparable loss. She was an affectionate and faithful wife; an indulgent mother; and a capital dairy-woman.—Mr. John Cooper, farmer, of Brightwell, son of Mr. Cooper, of Culford.—In the 66th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Fulcher, of Ipswich, builder and timber-merchant, after a long and severe affliction, which he bore with fortitude, patience, and resignation.—In a very advanced age, Mrs. Gilson, a widow lady of this town, formerly of Walsham-le-Willows.—Aged 70, Mr. Bendy, of Beccles.—Aged 65, Mr. John Woods, grocer, of Beccles.

SUSSEX.

Married.—At Chichester, Mr. Young, of Shalford, near Guildford, Surry, to Miss Rhodes, sister of Thomas R. esq. of Chichester.

Died.—The Rev. Geo. Bethune, L.L.D. rector of Worth, in this county.—After a short illness, at the Rev. William Milton's, at Heckfield, in Hampshire, Mrs. Partington, the widow of the late Thomas Walley P. esq. of Offham, near Lewes, aged 75.—Mr. Daintry, of Petworth. Returning home from Byworth about half past ten at night, his horse fell and threw him, by which accident his skull was so dreadfully fractured, that he died on the spot. Mr. D. is universally regretted by all who knew him.—Mr. Knight, blacksmith at Wivelsfield, fell from his chair in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired.—At Barcomb, near Lewes, Mr. Thomas Rickman, aged 85 years.—Mr. Michael Baker, of Mayfield, aged 35 years, a descendant of a very ancient and respectable Sussex family.—In the 90th year of his age, Cruttenden Weller, gent. the oldest inhabitant-householder in the borough of Lewes.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.—At St. Martin's church, Birmingham, Mr. Benjamin Smith, factor, to Miss Sarah Ashwin, both of that town.—At Aston, Mr. Thomas Humphreys, to Miss Ann Thompson, both of Birmingham.—At Dudley, Mr. James Griffin, to Miss Fletcher, being his fourth wife, both of the former place.—At the Holy Trinity, in Coventry, Mr. Samuel Packwood, watch-case-maker, to Miss Lydia Bates.—At Warwick, Robert James, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Gregory, of Warwick.

Died.—Aged 85, Mr. William Glover, farmer, of Brisnall's End, Handsworth.—After a long and severe illness, Mr. John Yates, maltster, of Brisnall's End, Handsworth—Mr. Obadiah Moore, of the Lodge, on Sutton Coldfield.—In the 28th year of his age, to the bitter grief of all his relatives and acquaintance, the Rev. William Davenport, A. M. minister of Bloxwich.—In the 80th year of his age, Mr. James Baylis, stay-maker, formerly of Bull-street, Birmingham.—Sincerely lamented by her family and friends, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. woollen-draper, of Great Charles-street; and in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. C. Wyn, of Caroline-street, Birmingham.—Much respected, Mr. Charles Watchord, woolstapler, of Warwick.—Of a decline, at his father's in Broad-street, Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Kindon, of Fetter-lane, London.—In London, Mr. Ruffey, formerly an eminent merchant in Birmingham, but had long retired.—Mrs. Haughton, relict of the late Mr. T. H. of the Hill Top, Handsworth.—At her brother's house, (Mr. J. Wallis, Birmingham) Mrs. Hannah Dunbar.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.—At Appleby, in the 48th year of her

her age, Mrs. Yare, a maiden lady.—At Colby, near Appleby, Mr. Joseph Savage, in an advanced age.—At Appleby, in the 20th year of his age, Robert Noble, esq. a master and commander in the royal navy, greatly respected by all who knew him.—At his father's house at Orton, in the prime of life, and beloved by all who knew him, Mr. James Farrer, late clerk to Messrs Borradaile and co London; and brother to the Rev. John F. author of the 'Sermons on the Parables, &c."—Joseph Maude, esq. of Kendal, banker.

WILTSHIRE.

Birth.—The wife of James Snook, a labourer, at Tisbury, of three children, (two boys and a girl) all of whom are in good health, and, with their mother, likely to do well. The parents have been married about six years, in which time they had before had five children, all now alive.

Married.—By special license, at South Broom-house, near Devizes, the Rev. T. S. Whalley, Esq. of Mendip lodge, to Miss Heathcote, of Bath.—Mr. Thomas Coward, of Roundway, near Devizes, to Miss Stevens, of Clifton, near Bristol.—Mr. W. Cross, of Tisbury, to Miss Eliz. Bracher, of Hatch.—In London, Mr. Rawlins, of Ramsbury, to Mrs. Howard, of Calne, in this county.—At Manningford Abbots, by the Rev. Ponsonby Lowther, Thomas Penruddock, esq. son of the late Charles P. esq. of Compton, in this county, to Miss Lowther, daughter of the late Mrs. L. of St. James's-square, Bath.—At Dinton, F. T. Egerton, esq. of Cholderton, in this county, to Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of the late William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton.—Mr. Henry Parsons, of Laverton, to Miss Ann Long, of Shrewton.

Died.—After a long and painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude, Mr. William Coster, of Uphaven, aged 42 years.—Mr. Brunsden, carpenter of Stratford, a burgess of Old Sarum.—Mr. Fleming, of Stockton, in this county.—William Fowle, esqr of Durrington.—In the 83d year of his age, James Still, esq. of East Knoyle, in this county.—At North Down, near Pembroke, Henry Kemin, esq. formerly of Chippenham. His loss is sincerely regretted by a numerous acquaintance, who, from the excellence of his character and conduct, had conceived an universal respect and regard for him.—At Lydiard Tregooze, near Wootton-Basset, the Hon. Mr. St. John, eldest son of Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.—At her lodgings in this city, far advanced in years, Mrs. Howard, widow of Mr. H. a descendant of the earl of Suffolk, and who stood in succession to the title prior to the present earl.—At Fonthill-Gifford, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude and resignation, Eliz. Paterson, only daughter of R. and M. Warburton, of that place, aged 31 years.—Robert Lea Jones, esq. second son of John J, esq of Frankly, near Bradford, and commander of his Majesty's Lisbon packet the Prince Adolphus.—James Sutton, esq. banker, and captain of the first company of Devizes volunteers; a gentleman of the most pleasing and affable manners, and whose house was the mansion of hospitality.—In the 23d year of his age, James Still, esq. of East Knoyle.—At the Bell-Farm, Stanton, Mr. William Sainsbury, yeoman, at the advanced age of 100 years. For 80 years of his life he never omitted daily reading the bible or testament, and could read without spectacles at 90. He has sold many cwt. of cheese on Lansdown, near Bath, at 10s. 6d. the cwt. and wheat at 2s. 6d. per bushel. He has left behind him a numerous offspring of children's children's children to bless his name.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.—At the Quakers' meeting-house, Worcester, Mr. Edmund Darby, iron-master, of Coalbrook-dale, to Miss Burlingham, eldest daughter of Mr. John B. of the London road.—And at the same place, James Lewis, of Trosnant, near Pontypool, to Mary Beesley, daughter of the late Thomas B. of Worcester.—A Hallow, Mr. Meecham, of Birmingham, attorney at law, to Miss Susan Smith, youngest daughter of Mr. S. of Henwick, near Worcester.

Died.—At Corbyns, near Dudley, Wm. Banks, esq. iron-master.—Mrs. Sarah Jackson, of Hartlebury.—Miss Ann Michael, daughter of Mrs. M. of the Blanquetts, near Worcester.—At Barbourne, near Worcester, Thomas Roper, esq.—Mrs. Ballard, wife of Mr. B. surgeon of Hanley castle. Her death was occasioned by a mortification taking place in her foot, without any apparent cause or previous injury.—Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. P. of Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.—Mr. Thomas Holroyd, of Bradford, to Miss Holdsworth, of Northowram, near Halifax.—Mr. John Bolland, to Miss Harriet Aked, of Halifax.—Mr. John Bolton, of Otley, joiner and cabinet-maker, to Miss Brown, only daughter of Mr. Christopher B. of the same place, saddler.—Mr. John Turner, of Rotherham, merchant, to Miss Tillotson, of Leeds.—Mr. Samuel Clark, of Batley, drysalter, to Mrs. Elizabeth Fenton, of Leeds.—At Stillingfleet, Mr. Shuntoe, of Selby, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Little, eldest daughter of Mr. L. of the former place.—The Rev. Thomas Cutler Rudston Read, of Sand-Hutton, to Miss Louisa Cholmley, third daughter of H. C. esq. of Howsham, in this county.—Mr. Wm. Cartwright, of Misson, farmer, to Miss Sarah Stephenson, of Sheffield.—Mr. Frank Parkinson, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Dennis,

Dennis, of Pickering.—At Skipton, Mr. Cooper, druggist, to Miss Lonsdale, both of that place.—At Ardsley church, John Nettleton, esq. to Miss Poppleton, both of Wakefield.—Mr Joseph Howson, of Rothwell, farmer, to Miss Elizabeth Breame, of Leeds.—Mr. Richard Parker, of Bradford, woolstapler, to Miss Dean, daughter of the late Mr. J. D., of Hawkesworth, near Otley.

Died.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Askwith, son of William A. esq. of Ripon.—Mrs. Askham, widow of the late Mr. A. of Penistone, surgeon.—At Haydon-bridge, in the 63d year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Hall, A. M. master of the free school at that place, and formerly a fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.—Mr. Richard Brooke, of Cleckheaton, in the 68th year of his age.—Suddenly, at Scarborough, Mr. Joseph Armitage, of the Back-lane house, Wakefield.—At Hull, aged 74, Mrs. Ester Hodgson, widow of the late Mr. Robert H. lighter-man at that port.—Mrs. Brownell, mother of Mr. P. B. of Sheffield, merchant.—Mr. Knowles, of Studley, near Halifax, merchant.—In the 23d year of her age, Miss Mary Threlkeld, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. of Halifax; her patience and resignation, during a lingering illness, her amiable disposition, and unaffected piety, will make her long and deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Harrison, of Leeds, mother of Mr. Jonathan H. drysalter.—At Whitby, aged 65, Mrs. Brounfield, relict of the Rev. James B. whose death took place only three weeks before.—Lately, in the 93d year of her age, Mrs. Hodgson, the wife of Mr. Henry H. of East Rigton, near Wetherby, farmer; and a few days after, after a short illness, the said Mr. Henry H. in the 75th year of his age.—At Fulneck, deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations, Mr. Thomas Craven, formerly a considerable worsted manufacturer at that place. He bore a long and painful illness with christian fortitude, and in the hour of death enjoyed the animating hopes that can alone result from a well spent life.—At Howden, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of John W. esq. and daughter of the late Henry Horner, esq. of Hull.—In the 83d year of his age, Mr. William Vyse; upwards of 30 years an officer of excise at York, and a man universally respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—After a short illness, greatly respected by a numerous acquaintance, Mr. Robert Allar, linen-draper, of Halifax.—Mr. Isaac Musgrave, of Leeds, woolstapler.—Of a decline, Mr. John Selby, of Bradford.

WALES.

Married.—At Swansea, Glamorganshire, John Rees, esq. Kllymaenllwyd house, Carmarthenshire, to Miss Ann Cathering Vander-Horst, youngest daughter of Elias V. esq. American consul at Bristol.

Died.—Evan Phillipps, esq. brother to T. H. P. esq. of Ponty-wall house, Breconshire, and son of the late Thomas P. esq; a gentleman much beloved and respected, and his loss will be long sensibly felt, and deeply regretted.—Mr. D. Jenkins, af Llwynygroes, near Lampeter, Cardiganshire, at the age of only 26 years. He is universally regretted by all that had the pleasure of being acquainted with him.—At North Down, near Pembroke, Henry Kemm, esq. formerly of Chippenham, Wilts. His loss is regretted by a numerous acquaintance, who from the excellence of his character, and exemplary conduct, had conceived for him an universal regard and the sincerest respect.

SCOTLAND.

Married.—At the Right Hon. Lord Doune's, near Edinburgh, John Lee Allen, of Errol, esq. to Miss Louisa Barbara Ainslie, youngest daughter of the late Sir Philip A. of Pilton.—At Castle-Menzies Lieut. Col. Archibald Butter of Pitlochie, to Miss Vere Menzies, only daughter of Sir Robert M., bart.

Died.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thomas Linning, preacher of the gospel, son of the late Rev. T. L. minister of Lesmahagow. His great-grand-uncle, grandfather, and father, all of the same christian and surname, were ministers of the above parish successively for upwards of a century.—At Forglen, the Right Hon. William Lord Banff.—James Cheape, esq. of Wellfield, in his 94th year.—At Dundee, Miss Mary Stewart of Blairhill, sister of the countess of Airly.—At the same place, Mr. George Ogilvie, in the 73d year of his age.—At Kilmarnock, John Parker, esq. of Barleith, banker in Kilmarnock, in the 82d year of his age.—At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, of Culloden, esq. He was a gentleman who sustained the highest respectability of character, and whose sudden and premature death is not only deplored by his friends, but has excited sentiments of very deep and general regret. The deceased was the representative of a family who, during the period of nearly two centuries, have invariably distinguished themselves by their personal virtues and by their public spirit. Respecting himself, it may truly be said, that although he neither possessed nor arrogated those pre-eminent talents which elevated his illustrious grandfather to the highest civil offices with which a subject in this country can be invested; yet, in personal virtues, he yielded to none of his ancestors. As a country gentleman, his conduct was exemplary in a very eminent degree; and his numerous tenantry regarded him as their father. Nor were his virtues solely of a domestic nature; they in truth embraced a much ampler range. For 25 years he almost constantly resided on his estates; and during this period, he stood prominently forward in the

the support of every scheme which was devised for the improvement of his country. During those awful revolutions which lately convulsed Europe, he was among the very first of his countrymen who rallied round the British constitution; and he commanded a company of the corps of volunteers which the town and country in his vicinity mustered in its defence. In the arduous conflict in which this nation was then engaged, he contributed liberally towards relieving the exigencies of the state. Following the example of his ancestors, who, in the quality of representatives of their native country in parliament, evinced themselves enlightened legislators: at the last general election, unconnected with any party in power, and standing on the firm, and independent footing of his personal character, and of the great stake which he possessed in the country, he offered himself to the choice of his countrymen to represent their interest in the great council of the nation. But the majority of the gentlemen of the county of Inverness, from motives on which we shall not here enlarge, were pleased to return another person. During the latter years of Culloden's life, the author of this feeble effort to raise a monument to his virtues was honoured with much of his friendship and countenance; and from every opportunity of studying his character which he enjoyed, he feels no hesitation to assert, that taking him for all in all, he was such a man as he never will look upon the like. On himself his deceased friend never looked but with kindness, and the impression which this kindness has left upon his mind he will carry to his grave.

IRELAND,

Married...At the earl of Howth's, in Dominick-street, Dublin, by special license, Lord Viscount Glerawley, to Lady Isabella St. Lawrence, daughter to the noble earl before-mentioned, a most amiable and accomplished young lady.—William Donoghue, of Streamstown, county of Westmeath, esq. to Miss le Favre, of Grafton-street.—At Rome, Lord Cloncurry, to Miss Eliza Morgan.

Died.—At the castle of Dublin, Robert Jephson, esq. a gentleman of high literary character. He was the author of several dramatic works, which attained great reputation, particularly *Braganza*, the *Count of Narbonne*, &c.—Smith Ramage, esq. an eminent merchant in Dublin, and one of the directors of the national bank. He was found drowned in the canal near Dublin, near Maquay-bridge. His horse was found the same day with the bridle and saddle on. It is conjectured that by some unhappy accident the animal took fright, and plunged with the ill-fated rider into the canal. Mr. R. possessed a considerable property, which he acquired in America, and was very much esteemed.—In Abbey-street, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Blackwood, daughter to Dr. Benson, late archdeacon of Down.—Mrs. Simpson, relict of Pierce S. esq. of Drumsna, co. Leitrim, esq.—At the bishop of Limerick's, Henrietta-street, Dublin, Lady Hales, relict of the late Sir Thomas Pym H. bart, of Howlets, in Kent.—At Hazlewood, county of Sligo, the Right Hon. William Willoughby, earl of Enniskillen.—At Mayfield, county of Waterford, society lost one of its most useful and virtuous members in the death of Thomas Chaytor, esq. late of Clonmel. During a period of 30 years, he discharged ably and faithfully the duties of a situation the most important to society, as it constitutes the basis of all that can inform, benefit, and improve it: he was the principal and the founder of one of the best known and best conducted public schools in Ireland, and to which the Irish community, in all its classes, is largely indebted for the information and the virtues which conduce to private happiness and public prosperity. There was in his conduct as a teacher so much of well mingled firmness and indulgence, so much of the familiarity of friendship with the dignity of his station, so much of parental fondness with the necessary authority of the preceptor, that the disposition of the pupil must have been perverse indeed, that would not expand to his view, and the heart radically depraved that would not love and honour him. His tenderness never weakened his authority, his authority never, for a moment, effaced the gracious impressions of his tenderness; and confident are we, that he never sent from his school, a boy whose face would not glow and heart throb with grateful affection at the mention of his name. But it was not alone by his pupils that he was valued, for he was, in truth, "*A man to all the country dear!*" and his name will be reverenced as long as the virtues shall continue dear and useful to humanity. He was eminently endued with those qualities that in social communion instruct and delight; his hospitality, for which he was remarkable, was the more to be valued because it was discriminate. He was religious with toleration, a philosopher without infidelity, a loyal subject and a good citizen. As a member of the sect of *Friends*, or *Quakers*, he was truly esteemed, and must now be sincerely lamented; but such a man was not born for a sect or a party; he belonged to the whole community, possessed of the most enlarged benevolence, his capacious soul embraced all his kind, and without being insensible to individual attachments, he was the friend of man. The sorrows then of a few, even the sorrows of his family, however they may seem entitled to distinction, are sunk in more general considerations, for "*when a good man dies the world is his mourner!*"